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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Official news from the various war theaters only records the usual warfare activities. Artillery actions have been vigorous in France and Belgium, and particularly so in the Vosges in the neighborhood of Hartmannswillerkopf. In this district both Paris and Berlin report successes.

In the Russian theater, east of Pukranov, Vienna admits the driving back by superior Russian forces, of Austrian reconnoitering detachments.

There is no fresh news from the Balkan theaters. Both Berlin and Vienna state that nothing important has been reported, whilst there is no news through allied official sources.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday.—The German war office statement given out yesterday follows:

Western theater of war: Westende was bombarded again by an allied monitor without result.

The advance on Hirsztin, which we reported yesterday, broke down under our fire during the evening.

The French twice attacked positions on Hartmannswillerkopf, which our troops had recaptured. They penetrated certain points in our trenches. After the first attack the French were driven off everywhere immediately. Fighting for possession of certain trench sections continues. Up to the present the French have lost five officers and more than 200 men, who have been captured.

The British lost two aeroplanes yesterday. One was forced to descend at a point to the north of Lens. The other, a large battle aeroplane, was shot down in an aerial battle north of Han. On Dec. 27 a third British aeroplane was destroyed by fire west of Lille.

Eastern theater of war: An advance by a strong Russian division on the coast near Ragassan, northeast of Tukum, failed. To the south of Pinsk a Russian field guard post was destroyed by a surprise attack.

Balkan theater of war: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CETTINE, Montenegro, Thursday.—The following official statement was issued yesterday:

The Austrians directed, without result, a violent artillery fire against our positions of the Tara river on Dec. 27. They attacked us energetically near Liubovia, but were repulsed with great loss in the direction of Berane. We followed up our latest success by occupying two more villages, advancing as far as Morita.

On our Lovcen front the Austrians opened fire from the forts and warships on Raskova Gora, but we held our ground. The bombardment continued 15 hours, 2000 large shells being fired.

At the same time, sharp infantry attacks were delivered, all of which were repulsed. Notwithstanding the intensity of the Austrian artillery fire, we had only four casualties, which shows how poorly the guns were handled.

The success gained by us on Dec. 23 at Lepenatz was greater than at first announced. Five hundred men were found on the field on the right wing of the contingent operating against us, but the total Austrian losses were more than 2000 killed or wounded. King Nicholas sent congratulations to the general commanding the Vassioevitch brigade.

Austrian aeroplanes threw several bombs on Podgoritz Monday, killing two Austrian prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday.—The British official statement on the progress of the campaign, issued last night, reads as follows:

The Germans made an unsuccessful attack on one of our aerodromes. Of four machines only two reached their objective. No damage was done. One of our aeroplanes was shot down.

Last night there was a successful enterprise near Armentieres.

The German trenches were entered and bombed with good effect. The casualties were numerous. After 10 minutes the party withdrew. Our casualties were light.

Today our artillery was effective against the trenches and billets in many places between Mametz and Monchy. The Germans exploded two small mines near Givenchy. There was no damage to either troops or trenches.

The day was quiet south of La Bassée canal. About Ypres a heavy reciprocal bombardment occurred.

Wednesday.—The following official communication concerning the operations against the British forces by the Turks in Mesopotamia was made public tonight:

General Townshend reports an entire cessation of the attack and bombardment since Christmas day.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Thursday.—The war office issued the following communication last night:

In Belgium and Artois the artillery displayed activity on both sides in the course of the day. North of the Aisne we destroyed by our fire machine gun

(Continued on page nine, column three)

BAGS OF RUBBER REMOVED FROM FORD PEACE SHIP

British Report Seizure of About 4000 Pounds of Rubber Consigned to Enemy Agency

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday.—A British official statement issued last night says:

It is ascertained that 55 bags of rubber, all consigned to a well known enemy forwarding agency in Sweden, were removed from the parcel mail on board the steamship Oscar II.

The estimated weight of the rubber seized is about 4000 pounds. The remainder of the mail, which consisted of 734 bags, was handed over to the post-office for immediate transmission to its destination.

The Oscar II, the vessel which carried the Henry Ford peace party to Europe. On the voyage across she was taken into Kirkwall by the British authorities and her cargo examined. The Oscar II was detained for more than 24 hours, but was allowed to proceed on Dec. 16. There were reports at the time that part of the cargo was contraband and that a prize court would take the matter in consideration.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Thursday.—The Ford expedition is expected to arrive at Copenhagen tomorrow, Madame Schwimmer having left in advance to arrange matters.

PARLIAMENT VISITS TO BE ARRANGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France.—T. P. O'Connor has arrived to confer with French members of Parliament for the purpose of instituting an exchange of monthly visits for the British and French Parliaments.

PEACE COMMISSIONER IS SENT TO YUNNAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKIN, China.—According to messages from Kwangtung and Kwangsi the authorities there remain loyal. Meanwhile a pacification commissioner has been sent to Yunnan.

RUSSIAN GREETINGS FOR JAPAN EMPEROR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia.—Grand Duke George Michaeleovitch is proceeding to Tokio with greetings from the Russian Emperor on the occasion of the Japanese Emperor's coronation.

ITALIAN TROOPS APPROACHING EPIRUS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France.—A Salonica message states that the Italian detachments which landed at Valona are approaching the frontier at Epirus.

JAPANESE VESSELS TO USE CAPE ROUTE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Japan.—A report is published that Japanese mail steamers will, until further notice, use the Cape route to Europe instead of the Suez canal.

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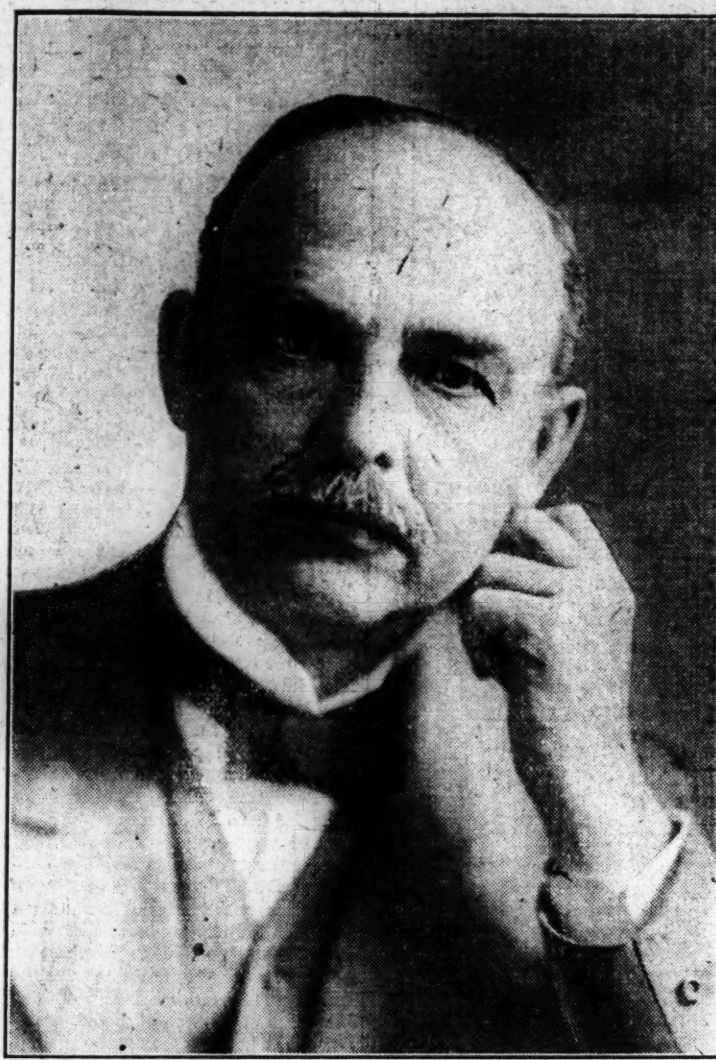
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(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
Cato Sells, United States commissioner of Indian affairs

COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS DISCUSS PAGEANT PLANS

First of Dramatic Spectacles to Draw Nations Nearer Together to Be Staged by University of Michigan Men in March

Plans for a pageant in which the progress of all nations during the last 10 years will be shown by students from various countries now in colleges or universities of the United States as a means of spreading international understanding and cosmopolitanism were discussed last night at the session of the ninth annual convention of the Corda Frates Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs in Holyoke house, Harvard.

The plan was fostered by the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Michigan, which plans to give the first pageant or "All Nations Revue," as it is called by the students, March 7, 1916. In the adaptation of the idea to the general cosmopolitan movement it was decided to have a similar pageant given once in 10 years by each of the 10 largest colleges and universities in this country. It is thought that such an event graphically presenting the cosmopolitan attitude would do much to mold the undergraduate opinion and arouse an international sentiment by showing the best sides of the life typical of each country.

It is probable that the same general plan will be followed in other colleges as that which has been adopted at the

(Continued on page seven, column two)

VOCATION COURSE IS COMPLETED FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The committee on course of study for the United States Indian schools recently convened by the commissioner of Indian affairs, Cato Sells, after several weeks' work in conference at Washington, has completed a course of study which will give to the Indians the best vocational training offered by any school system in the United States.

As these schools must train Indian youth of both sexes to assume the duties and responsibilities of self-support and citizenship, this course strongly emphasizes vocational training.

It is divided into three divisions. The first is the beginning stage, the second the finding stage, and the third the finishing stage. During the first and second periods the training in domestic and industrial activities centers around the conditions essential to the improvement and proper maintenance of the home and farm.

The course outlined in the pre-vocational division is unique in the fact that in addition to the regular academic subjects boys are required to take practical courses in farming, gardening, dairying, farm carpentry, farm blacksmithing, farm engineering, farm masonry, farm painting, and shoe and harness repairing, and all girls are required to take courses in home cooking, sewing, laundering, nursing, poultry raising and kitchen gardening.

This course not only prepares the Indian youth for industrial efficiency but at the same time helps them to find those activities for which they are best adapted and to which they should apply themselves definitely during the vocational period, the character and amount of academic work being determined by its relative value and importance as a means of solving the problems of the farmer, mechanic and housewife.

Non-essentials are eliminated. One half of each day is given to industrial training and the other half to academic studies. All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for efficient and useful lives under the conditions which they must meet after leaving school. Other objects to which this course directs special attention are welfare, civics, community meetings and extension work.

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PAN-AMERICAN ARBITRATION COURT IS URGED

Plea Made to Scientific Congress to Extend Method Much Practiced in Western Hemisphere to Settle International Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Pan-American court of arbitration, similar to that contemplated in the A. B. C. treaty, and to the one already in operation in Central America but embracing all the American republics, was proposed by Walter S. Penfield of Washington, in an address before the international law section of the Pan-American Scientific Congress. The convention of the American Society of International Law was sitting jointly with the section.

"It would seem," said Mr. Penfield, after tracing the great progress of arbitration in America in the past, "that the American republics could still further advance the cause of arbitration and peaceful settlement of international disputes if an arrangement were made whereby (a) the arbitration treaties would be broader, (b) a code of public and private international law would be adopted, and (c) a Pan-American court of arbitration could be formed, to be located in the City of Panama, where it would be equally accessible to all American countries and where it would sit in an atmosphere in which there is a blending of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon ideals of justice and equity."

America, Mr. Penfield pointed out, has accepted arbitration and peaceful settlement of international disputes as a judicial rule, has practiced it in numerous cases and has brought it to the foreground in its chancelleries by means of treaties.

Its disposition in the matter is shown by the many arbitrations to which it has been party from the time of its independence to date. From 1842 to 1871 there were 35 questions submitted to arbitration—as many between American nations as between different European powers and American countries. During this time all the American nations were parties to arbitrations. From 1871 to 1910 there were submitted to arbitral decision 126 matters of different kinds, covering a variety of questions and involving questions of public and private law, the parties including all the American republics.

"From the beginning of the independent existence of the different republics," said Mr. Penfield, "treaties of arbitration have been freely entered into. From 1899 to 1909, 40 general treaties of arbitration were signed in which 16 republics of the new continent figured as parties. Brazil signed in three years

(Continued on page six, column two)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the state department expects notification any hour now that the reply of Austria in the Ancona case has been handed to Ambassador Penfield, no word has come from the ambassador that he has received the document.

The Democratic members of the foreign relations committee of the Senate are known to be in favor of the plan for the cooperation of Congress with the President in the settlement of the controversy if the reply of Austria should prove to be unsatisfactory. Chairman Stone declines to express an opinion on what the result might be.

"Some of the authorities," said Senator Stone, "take the view that inasmuch as severing of relations is an act of offense that may lead to war, it might be the part of prudence for the executive to consult Congress."

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TYLOSE COSTS OF PRODUCTION ARE INQUIRY SUBJECT

Former Treasurer of Tylose Products Company Says Fluid Was Bought at \$3 a Gallon

At the continued hearing before the Boston finance commission today on circumstances surrounding the making of city contracts with the Tylose Contracting Company for the use of a floor preservative called tylose, Charles H. Bowen, secretary of the American Trust Company of Boston, and for a short time treasurer of the Tylose Products Company, was the chief witness of the forenoon.

Mr. Bowen said that tylose was made by the Eastern Laboratories Company, which in turn sold it to the Tylose Products Company for \$3 a gallon. The Tylose Contracting Company bought the preparation from the Tylose Products Company at \$3 a gallon plus a royalty of 1/2 cent a square foot for all that was applied. Mr. Bowen was unable to tell whether tylose varied in quality and could not state from his own knowledge whether it was a compound of linseed oil and oil of citronella.

Roy E. Faulkner, salesman of the E. K. T. Company, manufacturers of another floor fluid, testified that he had tried to sell his product to the heads of several city departments, and though allowed to make tests on concrete and floors was given no contracts. He said he offered to sell his product to the city at \$4 a gallon, the cost of application to the floors to be paid by the city. He offered a discount of 15 per cent in lots of 15 gallons or more. The cost to the city of his product would have been 2 cents a square foot, he said.

George W. Dow, formerly a salesman for the Tylose Contracting Company, testified that he quoted prices as low as 2 1/2 cents a square foot on one contract as a means of advertisement. This was the lowest price he was allowed to quote, he said. His price was sometimes as high as 4 1/2 cents a square foot, varying according to the job.

John S. Hodgdon, civil engineer, who has been investigating tylose work done for the city, introduced testimony to the effect that according to his measurements the Tylose Contract Company put in bills for two pieces of work specifying larger surface covered than he could discover. In other cases, he admitted, the bills were for less than the surface he could find that had been covered. Three different reports were in hand on the Deer island work, each specifying a different total of surface as having been treated with tylose.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—A Sofia message states that King Ferdinand at the opening of the Sobranje stated he and his government for over a year after the war outbreak had endeavored to come to an understanding with their Serbian neighbors so that he might peacefully return to Bulgaria the territory treacherously taken.

Efforts failed through the obstinacy of Serbia who refused to return Macedonia. All peaceful means to attain this end, the speech continues, having been exhausted, I was obliged in order to shorten the sufferings of our enslaved brethren to order the invasion of Serbia so as to liberate our brethren and establish the union of our nation.

The King referred also to the provisional budget for the first half of 1916 to be submitted to the Sobranje, and war credits necessary for war exigencies, including the maintenance of order and administration in districts liberated and occupied by the Bulgarian troops and organization of districts on both banks of the Maritza, which in agreement with allied Turkey have been ceded to Bulgaria.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHEENS, Greece.—Replying to an address from trade representatives recently M. Venizelos drew attention to the Bulgarian danger, emphasizing the importance of the Allies remaining at Salonica.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England.—Lord Derby has received a letter from the King through Lord Stamfordham stating His Majesty hopes every man entitled to wear an armlet will do so as a proof of his response to the King's appeal for recruits.

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CHINA WANTS TO SOLVE HER OWN PROBLEMS

Monarchy's Aim Is to Remain Independent and a National Entity—Troops on Way to Put Down Yunnan Disorder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—China wants to be left alone to solve her own government problems without complications or alliances. She wants to be independent and a national entity, and not viewed with suspicion by the rest of the family of nations; nor does she want to be exploited.

This is the essence of a talk with an official of the Chinese legation who was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to make known the true situation in his country.

According to reports published in San Francisco, the provinces of China have started another revolution that threatens to sweep the empire. At the legation here the facts as received officially Tuesday from Peking are these: In the province of Yunnan there is a disturbance, but all other parts of the country are quiet. The legation is informed that in order to quell the disorder in Yunnan, troops have been sent from the four surrounding provinces, Kuichau, Kiangsi, Kwangsi and Kwangtung, into Yunnan, and these forces are now on the way in sufficient numbers to restore order in Yunnan in a few weeks. Trouble is not looked for in any other province of China, and the disturbance in Yunnan is easily explained here.

According to the Monitor's informant General Tsiao is the leader of the insurrection in Yunnan. He is a former government official at Peking and enjoys great popularity among the soldiers. This apparently has made it easy for him to get his following in Yunnan. It is said at the legation that he was the original agitator for a monarchical form of government, being one of the first to circulate a petition with that end in view. The educated people of Yunnan and the wealthier classes have been suspicious of the central government and have fomented these disturbances. Another element that General Tsiao has found sympathetic are the former producers of poppy, who were driven out of business by the central government.

As to the possibility that outside influences may have been brought to bear in Yunnan to start a revolution in the expectation that it might lead to other provinces it is declared at the legation that no evidence has been received here that would indicate anything of this kind. It is simply the case of an ambitious general taking advantage of the suspicions of the educated classes and the discontent of the rural people—two factors, which combined with his personal popularity in the army have made it possible for him to foment a local insurrection.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

OPPOSITION TO SPANISH PLAN OF MILITARY REFORM

Prior to Resignation of Cabinet Count de Romanones Criticizes Military Policy of Country

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent)

MADRID, Spain—It becomes necessary once again to warn the readers who are interested in affairs in Spain that anything may happen at any time, politically, in this strange and anxious country. It is a point that I have continually insisted upon for the best of reasons. Political storms have a way of gathering suddenly in the clearest blue sky. Crises come up from nowhere and so those who seek to guide and explain can only point to facts, circumstances and probabilities, doing so with good assurance, because in Spain, with all its complicated and hasty politics, there is less secrecy as to movements than in almost any other country. Ministers and opponents expose their plans and thoughts with a candor that is often astonishing to those who are not of Spain and frequently they are the most surprised when a new crisis arrives.

So far, during the war, almost every crisis, as it has arisen, has been surmounted, largely through the patriotic effort of all parties, believing it would be deeply injurious to the interests of the country if the government were to be disturbed at the present time. Now, however, at the time of writing a new crisis has arisen and has resulted in the resignation of the cabinet.

When, a few days previously, the long-drawn-out debate on the paramount subject of the program of military reforms was brought to an end in the Congress it seemed that a tolerably satisfactory compromise had been reached and there were exchanges of compliments between ministers and opposition. Suddenly it was discovered at a meeting of the cabinet council that the most serious difficulties existed in regard to carrying out these reforms; the friends of all parties, without fully understanding, were declaring that the situation was impossible, and political Madrid was full of excitement. With such a situation the government lost patience. Senor Dato, who had proved himself to be a veritable monument of patience, presented his resignation to the King.

The debate on the new military scheme had been interesting and instructive. In the project of General Echagüe there was a considerable variation in the numerical strength of the staffs of officers or "plantillas" attached to the different branches of the services from that in existence and as included in recent army returns. For instance, in the infantry, 137 colonels were proposed, instead of 248; 248 lieutenant-colonels for 482; 408 commandants for 1081; 1689 captains for 2318, and 2405 lieutenants for 1023. In general, reductions in the senior officers were proposed and increases among the juniors. General Echagüe proposed to place at the head of the army a general-in-chief, 17 lieutenant-generals, 38 generals of divisions and 71 brigadier-generals, whereas at the beginning of this year, according to the Army Annual, there were three generals-in-chief, 30 lieutenant-generals, 60 generals of division and 120 brigadier-generals. But the question arose as to whether the proposed reforms went far enough, whether they were wisely directed, and what the cost would likely be.

Early in the debate, a striking speech was made by the leader of the Liberal Opposition, the Count de Romanones, who complained strongly that an unfair advantage was being taken of the patriottism of the Opposition in its desire not to impede the government, in that this scheme of military reform was rushed forward in advance of the estimates, and they were allowed to know next to nothing of the probable cost. They were, he declared, being asked to sign a blank cheque. Spain was without a definite military policy, and the existing state of things could not and should not continue.

He showed how the cost of the Spanish army had increased in recent years, presenting these figures: In 1905 the cost was 145,000,000 pesetas; in 1906, 163,000,000; in 1907, 162,000,000; in 1908, 169,000,000; in 1909, 218,000,000; in 1910, 216,000,000; in 1911, 226,000,000; in 1912, 197,000,000; in 1913, 312,000,000; in 1914, 315,000,000. These figures did not include the cost of the civil guard and payments for pensions, which would bring the total for 1914 to more than 400 millions. The increase in the cost of the army in 10 years had been 110 per cent, and the count asked if such an amazing increase had been justified by results. He believed that it had not, and that was why he objected now to discussing reforms and innovations without knowing their effect upon the estimates. The course of procedure adopted, Count Romanones continued, was a slight upon the authority of Parliament. They had to infer that the approval of these reforms would mean a great increase in cost. They must know, then, how their money was spent. In other countries, he said, each million of pesetas spent in the army stood for 1000 men and six guns, but Spain paid 800 millions for 140,000 men and 448 guns. If each million they spent represented only 600 men, they would have 180,000 men and should have 1200 guns.

Spain received less for her money than any country in the world. Was it the payments in salaries and wages? No, they were the same as in other countries. Was it the cost of the maintenance of the soldier? No, for other nations

reckoned it at 1000 pesetas per man annually, and in Spain it was only 700. Did the Spanish army cost more for instruction? Less, for in Spain there were no maneuvers, and the soldiers were instructed in the military grounds. Was it the cost of material? On that point he would say nothing, and his silence would be understood. Was it due to being prepared for mobilization? What they had for their money, anyhow, he said ironically, was a system of fortifications and defenses that was astonishing. And they had something that was the envy of the world—the plantillas, corps of officers with which they could supply an army three times greater than their own!

The number of generals was excessive and special situations and work had to be invented for them. Spain was the only country in the world in which the reserves were commanded by officers on the active list. The new recruiting law, the Reclutamiento, had made provision for dispensing with much of this, but General Echagüe in the two years had done nothing. And the plantilla attached to the ministry of war was very excessive. It was double that of the German ministry of war.

At this stage of the speech General Echagüe interrupted to say that these things would be remedied according to his scheme. The Count de Romanones continued that the number of chiefs and generals was grossly excessive and corresponded to the increase there had been in officials in other departments since 1905.

The Liberals were as much against one as against the other, and would not vote for a reduction of the military officers, without also voting against the maintenance of an excessive number of civil officials. In Spain they had never had a minister of war who, in conformity with the constitution, had retired a general, though his incapacity might be notorious. The Opposition did not wish to make difficulties, but the European war had demonstrated that the loss of years in a man's life was not conducive to any special qualities. They wanted reforms for the army, but they should be practical like those adopted by Germany after 1870. He did not consider that the reforms proposed answered the purposes in view, and the best thing to do was to break the old mold of the army and make a new one.

The speech has been keenly discussed.

SHIP RESTRICTIONS AND FOOD PRICES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

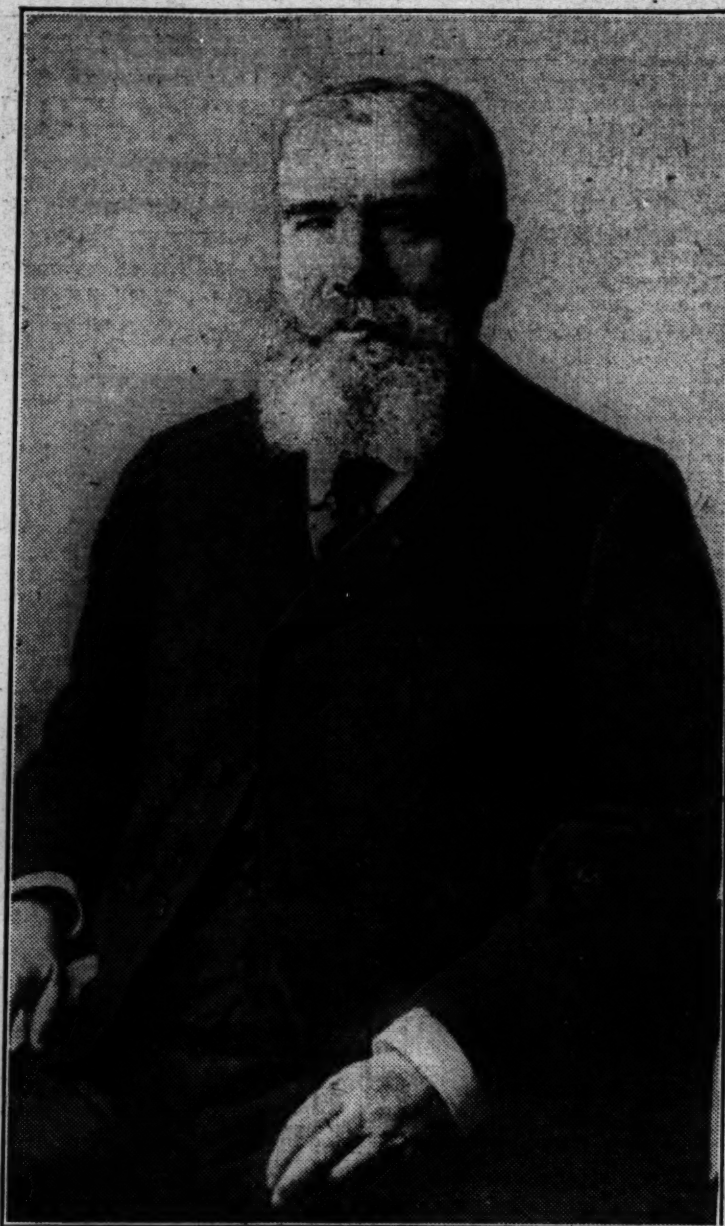
GLASGOW, Scotland—The order in council forbidding British steamers to trade between foreign ports without a license came into operation on Dec. 1. The ship licensing committee of the board of trade is busily engaged considering applications for licenses. The committee explains that license may be sought for the carriage of goods: (1) On single voyages from foreign port to foreign port during the period of a time-charter. (2) On voyages of established lines running wholly between foreign ports, or carrying goods between foreign ports in the course of voyages from or to British ports. The committee wish to remind shipowners and charterers that the effect of a license granted by them is merely to authorize the ship to carry goods between foreign ports. The grant of a license in no way affects the liability of a ship in the same position as before the prohibition of the carrying of cargo between foreign ports.

The object of the order is to divert, as far as possible, the maximum amount of tonnage to direct trading with British ports. In shipping circles there is a general disposition to wait and see the effects of the order, before expressing any opinion on it. It is known that some few ships have been refused licenses by the board of trade committee, but so far there does not appear to be any general attempt to curtail heavily the sailing of vessels between foreign ports. Shipowners consider that the order will have little effect on present food prices. They point out that competition in foreign markets for foodstuffs will be just as keen as it has been hitherto.

SWEDISH DELEGATION IS HONORED IN PARIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The dinner given in honor of the Swedish delegation by the commission on foreign affairs of the Chamber of Deputies, took place at the Palais d'Orsay. M. Georges Leygues, president of the commission, and M. Painlevé, minister of education, presided. Among those present were M. Gyldenstolpe, Swedish minister in Paris, the members of the foreign commissions of the Senate and the Chamber, the Abbé Wetterle, and the mayor of Colmar, M. Blumenthal. In his speech M. Georges Leygues said that all France asked of neutrals was to state what they had seen and to give their impressions of the effort France was making; let them freely declare on what side they thought honor was to be found. Baron Adelsward, after having expressed his gratitude for the warm reception which had been given to the Swedish delegation spoke of the motives which lay at the back of the magnificent resistance to foreign invasion which was being made by the French nation. Was it, he asked, just the idea of defending their country which had produced this great effort, or was it not rather that every Frenchman was convinced that he was fighting not for his country only, but for freedom and justice, as his ancestors had done? This, he said, was the impression which they had gained during their stay in France.



(Copyright by Exclusive News)
M. Denys Cochin

VIEWS ON SIGNOR ORLANDO'S SPEECH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The Tribuna, commenting on Signor Orlando's speech at Palermo, notes as three salient points, the affirmation that no change has been made in the attitude and program of the government, the assertion of Italy's faithful cooperation with the other members of the quadruple alliance, and the refutation of Austrian assertions with regard to the position of the Vatican in Italy, by adducing proof that the law of guarantees has successfully withstood the strain put upon it by the war. The Idea Nazionale says that Signor Orlando's analysis of the psychological reasons for the Italian war, his reference to the historic days of last May, his praise of the Italian army and people and his verification of the successful working of the law of guarantees will be read by all Italians with satisfaction and emotion, but points out that nothing was said as to whether Italy would obtain redemption of the Italian regions under Austria, by the war, or whether she will be mistress of the Adriatic, or what position will be accorded her in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Giornale d'Italia dwells upon three portions of the speech: Those touching upon the Balkans, the Pope, and the enemy's methods of warfare, and considers Signor Orlando's oration no less polished and elevated in style, than the speeches by Signor Salandra and Signor Barzilai.

SCOTTISH DYERS' WAGES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—A conference has lately been held in Glasgow between representatives of the Scottish firms engaged in the dyeing industry and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers, etc. The Bradford Dyers Association and the Bleachers Federation were also represented. Application from the men for an advance in wages was considered. Recently an amicable arrangement was reached in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire, by which adult male workers received an increase of 3s. per week and the women 2s. per week, with an allowance to time workers for overtime after 7:30 p. m., of time and half, and an overtime advance to piece workers equivalent to 2½d. per hour. About 20,000 workers benefited by this award, 2000 of them being engaged in the Scottish calico printing trade. The demands put forward in Glasgow now were on similar lines. After a lengthy sitting it was officially intimated that a provisional arrangement had been come to, but that the men's officials did not wish the terms made public till they were submitted to the workers for confirmation.

BUILDING TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—During the month of September, 1915, eight municipalities in the Transvaal approved of building plans estimated to cost £102,788. Ten municipalities in the Cape Province passed plans valued at £35,095, and at Durban the value of the buildings for which plans were approved amounted to £21,498. In addition to the above the government accepted tenders for public buildings to the value of £26,311.

M. DENYS COCHIN'S GREEK IMPRESSIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—On his passage through Rome, after having completed his visit to Athens, M. Denys Cochin gave his impressions of the attitude of Greece toward the Allies to the correspondent of the Matin, in the Italian capital. I am completely reassured with regard to the attitude of Greece, he said; the Greek people would never attack French soldiers. As to the King he gave me his word of honor and seemed quite surprised that there should be any doubts on the subject. Referring to the government, M. Cochin said: You saw with what promptitude it accepted the Allies' note. The municipality of Athens conferred on me the freedom of the city. The people in the streets shouted Zito Gallia (Hurrah for France). To the question whether he felt satisfied as to the results of his mission, M. Cochin said: Properly speaking I was not intrusted with a diplomatic mission. My visit had a double purpose—to lessen the difficulties of the negotiations between the entente and Greece, and to reveal to all, by the manifestations of enthusiasm and sympathy which were provoked by my presence, the Francophile sentiments with which the Greek people are animated. I am very pleased to have obtained the desired results in spite of Baron Schenk and his agents.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO NORTHERN TERRITORY

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The federal government recently instructed the secretary of the department of external affairs, Atlee Hunt, C. M. G., to visit the northern territory, which comes under their control, and inspect the railway construction works, between Pine creek and the Katherine river, and so forth. Atlee Hunt sent a telegram to the department from Darwin, in which he said that he had inspected the work carried out by the immigrants from the Argentine, and that they were now employed on construction work and later would take up land for development purposes. From conversations he had with these people he gathered that they were quite satisfied with the northern territory and the resident engineers had been content with their work.

Atlee Hunt was of opinion that the country he traversed was capable of far greater development. He visited the tin fields at Maranboy, where a tin mining plant is being erected by the federal government, and at Mataranka, which he also visited, the government has established an experimental sheep station, in order that they may ascertain the likelihood of producing wool in that part of the Commonwealth.

Atlee Hunt has a high opinion of the country surrounding Mataranka, which he thought was the most promising he had seen along this route. Notwithstanding adverse conditions the pasture was really very good, the condition of the sheep was satisfactory and lambing prospects promising. The Maranboy miners were very optimistic, and the shafts that were being sunk supported the view arrived at as to the permanence of this tin field.

BELGIAN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—Scobham Rowntree, speaking on industrial and agricultural problems in the light of his personal observations in Belgium in the four years preceding the war, said that, speaking generally, English people could copy with advantage all that the Belgians did in farming, but very little of what they did in their industrial life. Every type of agriculture and every type of manufacture, he claimed, could be found in that little country, only twice the size of Yorkshire, at any rate before the war. The population of the country at that time was the same as that of London, and worked out at 580 to the square mile, compared with 348 throughout Great Britain. It was a country of small landowners, and out of a population of 7,000,000, there were 720,000 landowners. Half the land was owned by people with less than 100 acres, and only 27 people in the country possessed more than 5000 acres.

Although there were all kinds of industries in Belgium, the wages were very low. Bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers were paid at rates from 3d. per hour in the small towns of the country, to 5d. per hour in the larger towns like Brussels, Antwerp and Charleroi. Fitters and turners received from 3½d. to 5½d. per hour. The lowness of wages was not due to the difference in the cost of living entirely, though the rents were decidedly lower; the causes were rather that the Belgian workman did not produce so much in the same time, as an English workman would, that the trade unions were weak, and that factory legislation was either non-existent or non-observed. On the other hand, the speaker claimed, there was less unemployment and less distress caused by it, and this he attributed to the great mobility of labor through the cheapness of workmen's tickets on the state railways, and the corollary fact that many workmen were thus enabled to live in the country and have an alternative employment when necessary, to the one they followed in the industrial world.

Speaking of farming, Mr. Rowntree said that the average size of a Belgian farm was 14½ acres, as against 63 in Great Britain, and 70 in England alone. Although the soil was poor, it produced, through the methods employed in its cultivation, the finest crops in Europe. Nearly 42 per cent was devoted to the growing of grain, and in its raising of live stock Belgium headed the list with 180 to the square mile, as against 160 in Denmark, 133 in Great Britain, 117 in Germany, and 95 in France. Great Britain imported food to the value of 78s. 4d. per head, per annum, whilst Belgium, with a population half as dense again, only imported to the value of 45s. per head. The remarkable number of small farms and the cheap rates of transit were, the speaker concluded, the two chief causes of the success of Belgian agriculture, and the numerous credit and cooperative societies helped a great deal to bring about this state of things.

GEOLOGY OF YORKSHIRE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—At a meeting of the Yorkshire Geological Society, A. Gilligan read a paper on the Junction of the Upper Carboniferous and Permian series. Speaking of an exposure at Conisborough, he said that the carboniferous rocks were red in color, and represented the highest beds of the coal measures in the county. They consisted of a series of sandstones and shales, with the red color of the sandstone that was formed in the Staffordshire and Nottingham coal measures. Apart from the color, fossils indicated that these were true upper coal measures. They were succeeded by beds of Permian, edged with a thick band of conglomerates, in which the grains were beautifully rounded, showing that they were acted upon by the wind at the close of the carboniferous period. They contained material which must have traveled some distance from a coarse grit rock. The thickness of the bed varied from 15in. to 5ft. 6in., showing that the conglomerates were deposited in a hollow in the upper coal measures. It was succeeded by marl which contained Permian fossils, and then alternating beds of thin limestone, containing a very small percentage of soluble residue, and being almost a dolomite. Fossils were found in the limestones which indicated that they were true Permian beds. The petrology of the beds was interesting, for the conglomerates contained pebbles of igneous rocks that were not known to exist anywhere in the county, showing that they must have traveled from distant sources, in order to reach their present position.

SMALLER COAL OUTPUT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade calls attention to the probable necessity for industrial consumers of coal to obtain their supplies from other districts than those from which they have been accustomed to get them, owing partly to the increased consumption in the industrial towns, and partly to the reduced output from the enlistment of miners. It is recommended that they should not rely upon the open market, but get their supplies by contract. It is hoped that colliery owners will assist by making contracts for as much of their output as they are reasonably sure of maintaining. It may be necessary, the notice states, for the coal exports committee to place further restrictions upon the issue of licenses in the case of coals which are in general demand for home consumption.

SWISS PAPER ON GERMAN POSITION HOME AND ABROAD

Organ Says German Bandit Policy Celebrating Triumph—Exploitation of the Masses

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The meeting of the German Reichstag has prompted the Berner Tagwacht to review the position of affairs, which, it contended, Social Democracy should likewise do.

What is the outlook? It asked. In the east the German army holds those Russian provinces that are most highly developed industrially firmly in its grasp. In the west, Joffre's great offensive, undertaken after long preparation, has proved that it is impossible to break through the German front. Were it a question of the defense of the empire, of maintaining it intact, when could the situation be more favorable for concrete peace proposals than it is at present? It is true that the French and English governments declare that they do not want peace until they have triumphed. Even if these declarations are taken seriously, however, is it not clear that a storm would rage among the masses in France and England if they heard that Germany was willing to make peace without demanding a foot of French, Belgian or Russian soil; that she had defended herself and emerged victorious, but did not desire to dominate other nations? Would the governments be able to sacrifice the nations further in such circumstances?

The German government, however, will not make this offer because it meditates annexations in east and west, and because it is now hastening towards the main goal of the war. . . . The bandit policy of Germany is celebrating its triumph, and is consequently fixing its vulture gaze on the south, on Egypt, whither the campaign is being prepared. So "Hold on" is the watchword. The German proletariat which has already defended its "fatherland" on the coast of the Channel and on the Dnie, in the valley of the Morava and on the shores of the Bosphorus, is now to defend it at the Red Sea. The fatherland which the proletariat has to defend is every land for which capital has an appetite.

And the internal situation? continued the Swiss organ. The capitalist magnates are winning millions (of marks) in the "defense of the fatherland," and in the exploitation of the masses. The government is combating speculation on the part of shopkeepers, but lifts no finger against thieving on a large scale.

The increase in prices throughout the land is so great that even the "patriotic" press is beginning to murmur; but the knowledge that discontent is growing among the lower classes only spurs the government on to take Draconic steps to suppress its every expression. "We live under a pressure such as was unknown even under the Socialist code," declared Herr Fleissner in the Saxon Diet recently. Even acknowledged patriots such as Keil in Stuttgart are forbidden to complain of the rise in food prices. The Mamelukes of the government, which help it more than anyone else to develop enthusiasm for the war among the people, namely, the Social Democratic party, has to submit to having its attacks on the food prices in the provincial press severely handled by the censor. Those Social Democrats in Germany who have remained faithful to Socialism are daily thrown into prison. If it can be proved that they have done their duty, they are judged behind closed doors; if no evidence can be brought against them, they are detained all the same. Every pamphlet issued by the opposition has to be paid for with months, if not years of imprisonment. The dictatorship of a ruthless soldiery characterizes the internal situation in Germany.

If there were still a German Social Democratic party, the Berner Tagwacht concluded, the danger signal would be sounded from the only free platform that the German nation possesses, namely, that of the Reichstag. The men in whom the people repose its confidence would call for a battle against the government. They would demand of the troops whether they were sacrificing themselves for their wives and children to go hungry; and their brothers to be stricken down, and their answer would be an echo at which the ruling classes would tremble, for bitterness has eaten broad and deep into the nation, the channels alone are lacking through which it can be expressed, and translated into action.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Petit Parisien publishes statements with regard to the treatment experienced by French prisoners of war in Germany, the accuracy of which is guaranteed by "L'Ouvre du Vêtement du Prisonnier de Guerre." It is not only the shortage of food which is complained of, but the actual ill treatment and cruelty inflicted on the prisoners. The entire subject of the treatment of prisoners is to be brought up in the Chamber by M. Raoul Peret, the budget reporter. M. Peret intends to ask the government to adopt a strong reciprocal attitude and to treat the German prisoners in France exactly as the French prisoners are treated in Germany. M. Peret is of opinion that this is the only way by which the German government can be made to adopt more humane measures.

TURKISH TARIFF REVISION PROPOSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the account of the proceedings in the German press, the session of the Turkish Parliament opened with an imposing speech from the throne, emphasizing the uniform success of the Turkish armies in the field and the durable nature of the alliance with the central powers and Bulgaria.

The main business with which the house had to deal were two government proposals for the revision of the tariff, and the raising of a loan of £2,112,000 in Germany for the completion of the Bagdad railway. Both schemes were referred to committees for investigation.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, with regard to the tariff it is proposed that duty should henceforth be required to be paid on the weight of goods passing through the customs, instead of on their invoice value as has previously been the case. The latter system prevailed in accordance with the capitulations which Turkey repudiated when she entered the war, and the duty originally levied on the value of goods was 8 per cent. This, however, was subsequently raised to 11 per cent with the consent of the great powers, and then to 15 per cent shortly after the outbreak of the European war. This time the consent of the powers was not obtained, but the entente group offered to countenance the change in return for Turkey's maintenance of her neutrality. Finally, after the abolition of the capitulations, the tariff was raised to 30 per cent. The proposed revision, however, is expected to yield a still greater revenue, and to be favorable to the economic development of the country, although it will entail a complete reversal of the system at present prevailing. Hitherto, it is stated, for instance, luxuries have been but lightly taxed, while heavy duties have had to be paid on foodstuffs, and the new scheme will constitute a protection to Turkish agriculture and industry.

NATIONAL GUILDS AND EDUCATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—The secretary of the National Guilds League, speaking to the Leeds Arts Club, said there was a growing demand among teachers that they should have a deciding voice in the methods and processes of education. Public authorities, he claimed, were not specialists in education, and their main desire was to make it as cheap as possible in many instances. On the other hand, teachers opposed the saving of money on education. Their professional ideal demanded that they should become responsible partners with the state and the municipality in the work of controlling education. Class division, however, must be got rid of in the teaching organizations first, and the newly formed Teachers Registration Council must be an organization of specialists, giving the teacher more opportunities to be something more to the scholars than a mere employer of labor could hope to be. Finally he claimed that the whole body of teachers ought to have the right to elect inspectors, to decide how many children there should be in each class, to control the curriculum, to choose the books to be used, and to have a say in all the important things of school life.

SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—During the past few weeks a number of German warships and armed trawlers have sought shelter within Swedish territorial waters. The patrol boats whose duty it is to prevent any infringement of Swedish territorial rights, have found their task an arduous one, owing to the frequent attempts of the German vessels to overstay the 24 hours, the period allowed a warship to remain in neutral waters. Frequently they have had to be warned by the Swedish patrol vessels and have left just in time, in some cases, however, returning within a few hours and demanding another 24 hours' grace. The question as to the time which should elapse between two such visits has not been decided.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

EMPHASIS LAID ON IMPORTANCE OF ADVERTISING

Thomas Russell Declares That Advertising Is the Most Economical Way to Sell Goods

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—Under the auspices of the Liverpool Business Association, Thomas Russell, president of the Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants and formerly advertising manager of the Times, delivered an address in Liverpool on the importance of advertising in view of the struggle for business supremacy after the war. Mr. Russell asked whether it was right to advertise when economy was so important to the nation. It was not enough, he said, to economize imports; they must see that powers overseas did not economize too much in their exports. It was highly important to advertise in promoting trade abroad, in their colonies, and in neutral and friendly countries. An advocate of advertising was an advocate of economy, as advertising was the most economical way to sell honest goods. Advertising did not mean huge announcements costing thousands of pounds, big capital or big capitals; big ideas were more important than big capital. Most of the money for any shop, advertising that was any good at all could be earned as fast as it was spent.

Shopkeepers must not imagine they were going to get the money back by adding to the prices they charged; they were much more likely to get it back by taking something off. The amount of business done could be increased to a considerable extent, without increasing standing charges, and profit on the additional business would go to pay for the advertising. Money spent for that purpose was money invested in buying new customers and the proper way to invest it depended upon three things: Local conditions, the nature of the business, and the amount of competition.

Comparing the value of newspaper advertising with advertising by circular, Mr. Russell said people paid money to read a newspaper and they were apt to throw away a circular without looking at it. Therefore, if a local newspaper existed capable of covering the ground completely, it was probably the best and most efficient medium of advertising. Individuality was put into advertising by hard work, hard thinking and severe self-criticism or the purchased criticism of a professional adviser. What a beginner could learn from professional criticism by putting up his problems to an advertisement consultant was worth far more than it cost.

In conclusion, he said, that if a man had good things to sell, was content to work hard and tell the truth, pay his way and adhere to the honest policy that the goods must always be as good as the advertisement and better, he would rise to success which would not only give him happiness from the enjoyment of the profits, but also happiness of the only kind worth buying, that of knowing that he was doing good work for the benefit of his fellowman and helping to uphold the best traditions of British trade and advertising.

RUMANIAN ATTITUDE LEANS TO ENTENTE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The special correspondent of the Temps at Bucharest, speaking of the interventionist manifestations in that city, states that they prove once more that the great majority of the Rumanian people wish to take up arms on the side of the entente. At the same time, he points out, the mistake must not be made of imagining that they denote that the government at Bucharest have other intentions as regards Rumania. M. Brătianu is as convinced as M. Filipeco and M. Take Jonescu that the only possible issue is intervention on the side of the entente. He has said so many times and he has proved it in his policy (munitions and exportations). He is so thoroughly bound to that attitude that he could not in any case adopt a contrary policy. If ever the crown did so, the same thing as occurred at Athens with M. Venizelos would take place in Rumania with the present premier. The Temps correspondent, however, is of the opinion that things will never reach such a pass. The German minister in Bucharest, who is a distinguished diplomatist, has no illusions on the subject; and the Temps correspondent quotes him as saying: "I am less considered here than if I represented Montenegro."

As I have already stated, continues the correspondent of the Temps, the only difference which exists between the Opposition and the head of the government is a difference as to ways and means and the date of intervention. The time is approaching, and the demands of the government relating to Russian cooperation in Bulgaria having been satisfied, all differences will soon have ceased to exist. As a matter of fact there has been a misunderstanding between those who are termed the interventionists and M. Brătianu. This misunderstanding arose from the fact, apparently insignificant, that matters were made public at the beginning, which should have remained secret, and which forced the premier to act alone and without making any statement as to his intentions.



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Four of the Anzac V. C.'s

Reading from left to right: Lieutenant Symons, Captain Tubb, Lieutenant Throssell, and Private Hamilton

VICTORIA CROSS HEROES HONORED

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—On the invitation of the London branch of the Australian Natives Association, a large number of Australians and their friends, as well as prominent citizens of London, met at the Anzac Club and buffet in Horseferry Road, Westminster, to do honor to several members of the Australian and New Zealand expeditionary forces who had been awarded the Victoria Cross during the present war. There were to have been six of these heroes present. Two were, however, prevented, the remaining four being Captain Tubb, Lieutenant Throssell, Lieutenant Symons and Private Hamilton.

Among those present were the high commissioner for the Commonwealth, Sir George Reid, and Lady Reid, the high commissioner for South Africa, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner and the agents-general for the various states, as well as a member of the British government. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bonar Law, secretary of state for the colonies, Steel Maitland, the under-secretary attended. The high commissioner for New Zealand, the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, was unable to be present, but the following message was received from him and read at the meeting: "I need hardly say how sorry I am not to be able personally to congratulate the Australians and New Zealanders on the honors they have so worthily won. It is, perhaps, the habit to speak in glowing terms of appreciation, but I will content myself with simply saying that I am proud of you all."

The president, A. H. O'Connor, briefly announced the object of the gathering. Apologizing for the unavoidable absence of the secretary of state Steel Maitland then delivered a brief, but stirring address, referring in eulogistic terms to the good work performed by the overseas dominions in connection with the present war. Sir George Reid also spoke and the V. C.'s in turn acknowledged the compliment paid them.

SOUTH AFRICAN CROP FIGURES.
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—At the present time in South Africa no means exist of obtaining information regarding the output of certain crops, and in view of the importance of such information to agriculturists, consumers, merchants and shipping companies alike, the Union agricultural department has inaugurated a system, whereby the information will be obtained and published monthly. The forms in which the information is required to be furnished have been drawn up and printed upon postcards, and these will be distributed through the magistrates to the most prominent farmers in each district. By this means it is hoped that a long felt want will be supplied.

SOCIÉTÉ DES GENS DE LETTRES.
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—A general meeting of the Société des Gens de Lettres was held recently at which some of the by-laws of the society were modified. One of these now reads, "The aim of the society is to propagate and to defend in France and abroad the French language and French thought." A recommendation has also been added to the effect that the members of the society shall help one another in the production, reproduction and translation of their literary works, and in their adaptation, whenever possible, to cinematographic films.

SCOTTISH CLOTHING SCHEME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report of the police-aided scheme for clothing destitute children said the work was originally carried on by collecting worn or cast-off clothing, and having the garments so collected made down or converted into clothing for children who were found in the winter months to be insufficiently clad. After four years' experience of this method, the committee had come to the conclusion that when the cost of collecting and of altering the garments was taken into account it was more advantageous in every way to purchase new clothing. The voluntary aid of the police dispensed with any cost of management, so that all the money subscribed was devoted to the actual purchase of boots and clothing. The system of distribution was carried on in such a manner that it was almost impossible for the clothing to be improperly disposed of, and the clothing was, in nearly every case, worn by the children to whom it was given. Notwithstanding the many demands made upon the generosity of the citizens of this city, there had, the chairman added, been a hearty response to this effort for the welfare of the children.

COMMENT ON ALLIES' DIPLOMACY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Greek note, but more particularly the diplomacy of the Allies, is the subject of criticism by the Journal des Débats. In its dealings with Greece, it says, the Allies will only triumph over the objections made to them, if they are firm and united. At present the situation can only allow of our saying that their imprudence is capable of delaying the success of their undertakings. There are people who continue to say that the Balkan expedition is as good as lost, and that all that remains to be done is to re-embark our expeditionary corps. It is true that these very people are those who have been continually wrong for a whole 15 months. But their voices are still listened to in certain quarters, and rumors take no time to pass from Paris and London to Athens, and such rumors have had results. How can King Constantine and his ministers compromise themselves with Austria and Germany if they think there is a possibility of their being left alone to settle accounts with an angry William II. Is the Allies' diplomacy, which has, during the last year, served to diminish their prestige with the neutrals, going to allow itself again to be caught in the Turco-Bulgarian mousetrap?

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION PLAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A joint advisory committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the holding of an exhibition of British and colonial industries within 12 months of the conclusion of peace, in permanent buildings erected near the Strand. The Institute of Industry has laid its proposals before the various Dominion governments whose cooperation is being sought, and the following gentlemen are among the members of the committee: Sir John McCall (agent-general for Tasmania), the Hon. P. Pelletier (agent-general for Quebec), C. J. Stewart (public trustee), F. Warner (president of the Silk Association), P. J. Hannon (president of the Navy League), and other representatives of colonial and industrial interests.

COURT OF UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL MEETS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—At the annual meeting of the court of the University of Liverpool, held recently, the dominant note was that of successful mobilization for war, rather than successful academic studies. It was mentioned that there had been a total reduction in the number of male students in the last two years of 450, there being only 390 men at their studies at present. Of those still on the rolls, 323 were serving in the army or navy, and of past students 496 were so serving, making a total of 819. In addition, no fewer than 70 members of the teaching staff, and 24 servants of the university were engaged in one way or another upon war service. The pro-chancellor recorded the fact that they now had a platoon of the university Officers' Training Corps attached to that of Manchester, and thus for the first time had official recognition for their men training as officers. Of their staff, he continued, Sir Ronald Ross was in Egypt, Dr. Warrington Yorke had been both there and in Malta, Professor Newstead had been at the front in an advisory capacity, Professor Pares had been borrowed by the foreign office for a special mission to Russia, Professor Terracher was acting as interpreter at the French and British front, Professor Garstang was organizing mobile hospitals in France, and Professor Gibson had a responsible position in the raising of Territorial forces.

The treasurer, dealing with the financial position of the university, said that in the year they had lost £2,200 in fees, but that owing to the fact that there had been no reduction, either in the local or imperial grant, he was able to say that the total loss for the year was under £200. They were proud to say, too, that they had been enabled, through a grant of £10,000 by Heath Harrison, to found a new chair of chemistry. The vice-chancellor made proposals to give the court power to take away the degree of any person who had offended against the national honor, or who had injured the nation to which his loyalty was due, and also to recommend men for degrees without examination, who had been called upon to serve their country in the midst of their academic studies.

NORWAY'S TRADE WITH ENGLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—According to official statistics the exports from Norway to England during the first nine months of this year amounted to 185,000,000 kroner, and the imports from England totaled 100,000,000 kroner, thus showing a balance in favor of Norway of 85,000,000 kroner. This explains the extraordinary low rate of exchange on London. Freight contracts now being entered into by Norwegian shipowners have their values stated in Norwegian money so that the loss in exchange may be avoided.

LEAVE FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to an announcement recently made by the German war office, all soldiers who have served for more than a year at the front are to be granted leave, if circumstances render it possible, without it being necessary for them to prove their need of relaxation, or to obtain a special official permit.

BRITISH WAR LOAN TRANSFER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Horace A. Gifford, secretary of the Glasgow stock exchange, spoke lately on the methods of transfer possible to war loan investors, criticising somewhat severely the methods of the Bank of England, where he said, there was need to learn more trust in human nature, and to show a new spirit, helping to make things as easy, instead of as intricate as possible for holders of the war loan. There was never a time, he said, when the national debt was of such general and deep interest, nor when it was so important to make it attractive as an investment as the present. Its popularity would be greatly increased if the normal method of transfer were by deed in the ordinary common form, instead of by inscription in books. He was supported in this view, Mr. Gifford continued, by the Association of Chambers of Commerce (which included the London chamber), law and accountants' societies, the provincial stock exchanges, and an important section of the press. The method of transfer by inscription in books necessitated the personal attendance of the stockholder or his attorney at the Bank of England in London. This was obviously an extremely inconvenient method for provincial investors. He believed that the adoption of this proposal would help the government to get money during the war, and to keep up the price of government stock after the war.

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The war office recently officially sanctioned the taking of cinematograph films at the front for exhibition in England. The Association of Cinematograph Manufacturers was consulted and two operators were nominated by them to undertake the actual photography. Dr. Distin Maddick was appointed by the war office to supervise operations and worked under the direction of the general staff at the front. All the films have been censored, both by general headquarters and by the war office, and the first batch is expected to be ready shortly. The aim of the war office is to give the people of England some idea of the life led by the troops abroad, to show what their work is, and also to make known the vast organization that has been built up since the war began.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR FUNDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—In August last, considerable sums of money were collected throughout South Africa for the purchase of machine guns. From a statement issued by the defense department it appeared that funds were not required for this purpose, and a subcommittee statement gave details as to how the money collected could be usefully applied, the items mentioned including aeroplanes, sheepskin coats and equipment for the South African general hospital. So far most subscribers have intimated that they wish their donations to be applied to the purchase of aeroplanes.

GERMAN-BULGARIAN FINANCES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—It is announced in the press that M. Tontschev, who is at present in Berlin, has successfully concluded his negotiations for a Bulgarian loan. He has arranged with the German government for German banks, with the Disconto-Gesellschaft at their head, to make an advance to Bulgaria which will be converted later into a loan.

NEW BRITISH PLAN OF SELECTING OFFICERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A letter has been sent to the various contingents of the senior division of the Officers Training corps, which instructs them to accept no more members, and to give their present members the alternatives of enlistment under Lord Derby's scheme, applying for commissions, or resignation from the corps.

It is stated that the war office has under consideration a new scheme for the provision of officers. In the early days of the war, commissions were given to civilians on being recommended as suitable, both from the point of view of education and from that of general status, without any preliminary training. Lately the ranks of the officer class have been fed in a greater proportion from the Officers Training corps. In future, however, no more men of military age are to be accepted, and members enrolled after the middle of October are not to be regarded as members of the corps.

On the other hand, cadets at present belonging to a corps will continue their training as before and will be considered for commissions, provided they are recommended within three months of the date of their admission. The intention of the war office in future is to give commissions to men who have served for six months as a private or N. C. O. in a recognized regiment of the regular or Territorial army. In any case no applications will be considered from men who have not enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme.

On inquiry a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that these new regulations will not apply to the Inns of Court O. T. C. and the Artists Rifles, in so far as they insist on the non-admission of new members and the application by the present ones for commissions before next term, as these two corps form part of the mobilized forces of the crown, whose members are attested like the members of the Territorial force.

No other corps has that status, and the members of other corps are only obliged to observe the regulations of their particular body. The result is that the corps other than those mentioned, contain men who have been rejected by the army authorities, and also a majority of non-members of the universities to which these bodies are attached. They have been doing very useful work in addition to training the candidates for commissions who have passed through their hands, as their officers have been attached to the numerous officers' schools recently established, although such schools are not part of the establishment of the corps. If the abolition of the various Officers' Training corps which have done so much to provide the necessary officers for the expanded military establishment of the present time, is the result of the new regulations a number of highly qualified instructors will be released for other services, but it is anticipated that the future of the organization will be the subject of a further communication from the war office.

UNITY OF TEACHING PROFESSION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Dr. Boyd, lecturer in education at the University of Glasgow, speaking on the subject of the unity and status of teachers, said that the problem before them was to bring all sections of the profession into one corporate body, and to secure recognition and status as a profession, they must lay the foundation of a higher standard of qualification. The profession, he continued, depended for its strength upon its weakest members, and so it became them to raise the general standard of attainment and capacity. There would be difficulty about their status so long as they had members with a splendid academic qualification and no technical skill at imparting their knowledge, or, on the other hand, teachers who had the skill, but a poor general education. Following the rectification of these defects, he claimed, if they could as a body be more independent of the board of education than they had been in the past, they would be able justly to ask, nay to demand, their recognition as a real professional body, and, as such, to prescribe the terms of salary upon which they were willing to teach. Such an ultimatum might possibly, he concluded, be regarded as involving strikes; he was quite prepared for the contingency, and thought that the profession which had not enough confidence and pride in itself to demand its own rights, deserved the low salaries which it got.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

BRISBANE, Queensland—The Queensland commissioner of railways has just issued his annual report, which has been laid before Parliament. Epitomized, it seems that the gross earnings totaled £3,832,003, being an increase on the previous year of £171,981. This constitutes a record for the state. There was a net revenue of £1,430,324, after paying all working expenses, renewals and other items. This was equal to £4 1s. 8d. per cent upon the capital invested in the railways now available for traffic; the figures shown being 4s. 7d. higher than last year's percentage. The net revenue represents a percentage of £3 16s. 7½d. if there is taken into consideration the total capital expended on open and unopened lines, including depreciation.

EFFORTS TO DIRECT THE GERMAN PRESS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwärts recently published the following communication which, it said, had been addressed to it:

People who have a large number of advertisements to insert possess the means of influencing the entire attitude of a paper, or of deciding its position with regard to certain questions. It is, therefore, natural that those whose aim it is to influence the press should endeavor to do so through the medium of the advertising department. One remembers the great capitalist organizations that made it their task before the war to influence the press at home and abroad in the interests of German imperialism. This activity has not been suspended, but, to deal with the influencing of the domestic press only, we will quote the following example:

There is in Essen a limited liability company, which is closely connected with the entire West-German coal and iron industry, and the board of which receives its instructions from a director of Krupp's in particular. The leading West-German industrial firms give out their advertisements only through this company, so that the value of the insertions that the latter is able to distribute already amounts to several million marks a year. As soon as the business can be further extended, correspondence and articles will be sent out from the literary department of the company, and will naturally receive preferential treatment at the hands of many newspapers. Until the conclusion of peace, this literary department of the company will endeavor to popularize the notorious demands made by the great economic unions, and it follows that after the war its attention will mainly be devoted to protection, legislation against Socialism, and so forth. The activity of an organization which gets a number of papers completely in its hands by the means described, the communication added, constitutes a grave menace to the interests of the less well-to-do.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN ERITREA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Irrigation works in the Italian colony of Eritrea, in Africa, are in course of execution and comprise wells at Asmara yielding 50 cubic meters per diem and others at Mai Clivet yielding 100 cubic meters. The springs of Naja at Sembel when systematized will give 370 cubic meters and it is estimated that the Torggiani springs, also in Sembel, in times of the greatest drought will yield 250 cubic meters per diem. An artificial lake has been constructed at Aeria, four hectares in extent and containing 80 cubic meters of water; while a dam is in course of construction for the formation of a small lake to the east of the Anna Galliano that will contain from 4000 to 5000 cubic meters. The enclosing wall runs eight meters below ground and six meters above and the basin will have a capacity of 500,000 cubic meters. Means are being studied for the utilization of a spring near Himberti, from which sufficient energy could be generated through a fall of 1000 meters to supply Asmara and Massawa with electric light, and to transform the present railway into an electric one, an arrangement that would be of great advantage both technically and economically.

ARMED GERMAN SUBMARINES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Captain Persius recently published an article in the Berliner Tageblatt on the work of the German submarine in the Mediterranean, which, he affirmed, had had an important effect on the campaign in both Gallipoli and Serbia. He was especially interested to note that, according to the latest announcement two English gunboats and an armed steamer had been sunk by gun fire from a U boat. They were, of course, only small vessels, he wrote. Their destruction by artillery fire and not by torpedo, however, indicates that the caliber of the guns on the new submarines now enables them to attack men-of-war above water, when these are lightly armed. Our submarines, therefore, no longer need to dive at every hostile attack. They can fight on the surface also, relying on their guns and their construction.

The Recipe

For Deerfoot Farm sausage calls for the best of everything.

That's what you pay for — and what you GET when you buy Deerfoot Farm Sausage.

LOOSE LEAF OUTFITS
Complete Ledgers \$3.00 to \$7.50.
Systems laid out by experts without charge.
Rules and Printed sheets to order.

THORP & MARTIN
COMPANY
66 Franklin St., Boston
The Stationery Store of Quality.
Courtesy Service.

KNOX Granulated GELATINE
NEW 1216 RECTIP BOOK FREE
Address CHAS. B. KNOX CO., Inc.,
444 West Ave., Johnston, N. Y.

BOSTON POSTAL PLAN CONTINUES TO STIR PROTEST

Postmaster Murray Says He Is Ready to Aid Any Chamber of Commerce Committee in Making Inquiry Into the Subject

Postmaster William F. Murray said today that he earnestly solicits the co-operation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in working out a satisfactory solution of the postal situation in the downtown business district of Boston where arrangements are going forward looking toward the consolidation of the Essex street branch postoffice with the branch at the South terminal station.

The postmaster expressed a willingness to furnish to a special committee of the chamber all the facts, figures and other information at his disposal to aid them in making a thorough investigation of the subject. He added, however, that it is his conviction that an investigation made by the chamber or any other organization would serve to further support the plans which he and the officials at Washington are considering for the merger.

If such a special committee were appointed, Mr. Murray said he thought it should consist of five or ten men who would be in a position to look into the situation from a wholly disinterested standpoint. He also mentions that last spring, when he first took up the readjustment of the service in the city proper, resulting in the development of plans for establishing three postal terminals—one in the Back Bay, another at the North station, and the third near the South station—he sought to have the Chamber of Commerce name a special committee to study the problem. This never was done, says the postmaster.

A subcommittee of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce recently called on the postmaster in connection with the postal readjustment in the city. This subcommittee is to report to the committee of the whole and whatever action this committee takes is expected to go before the executive committee Monday, from whom it probably will be transmitted to the board of directors of the chamber for consideration.

Down-town merchants and others are taking active steps to protest against the abolition of the Essex street branch postoffice. They are communicating with the congressman and the department authorities at Washington urging that immediate steps be taken to prevent any action derogatory to the business interests. Many are inclined to believe that the postmaster's plans for consolidation will inconvenience them and be damaging to their postal service. Mr. Murray, however, insists that his readjustment will result in better service and increased efficiency for the Boston postal district.

Notwithstanding the fact that official word from Washington gives assurance that the merger of the Back Bay and Fenway stations in a new terminal building on Huntington avenue is planned to better the postal service in the Back Bay section, and that ample conveniences will be provided by means of several contract stations in the district now served by the two branches, protest continues. It is figured in some quarters that instead of making any saving, the service in the Back Bay will cost considerably more as a result of the consolidation.

About 50 Back Bay hotel and business men have been called together for a meeting at the Hotel Somerset at 5 p. m. today to consider the proposed consolidation of the Back Bay and the Fenway branch postoffices.

W. L. Shearer, president of the Paine Furniture Company, declares: "The proposed plan of consolidation leaves us and other large houses of this important uptown district without a convenient post-office as there would be no postal station between South station and Massachusetts avenue, a distance of two miles."

He says Copley square is the natural postal center of the district, and that the present branch postoffice near Copley square does an annual business of nearly \$500,000. He asks: "Why remove the postal station to the extreme boundaries of this business district?" Mr. Shearer also protests against the removal of the Essex street and the Fenway branch stations. He declares that both the Essex street and Back Bay branches are among the largest in the state.

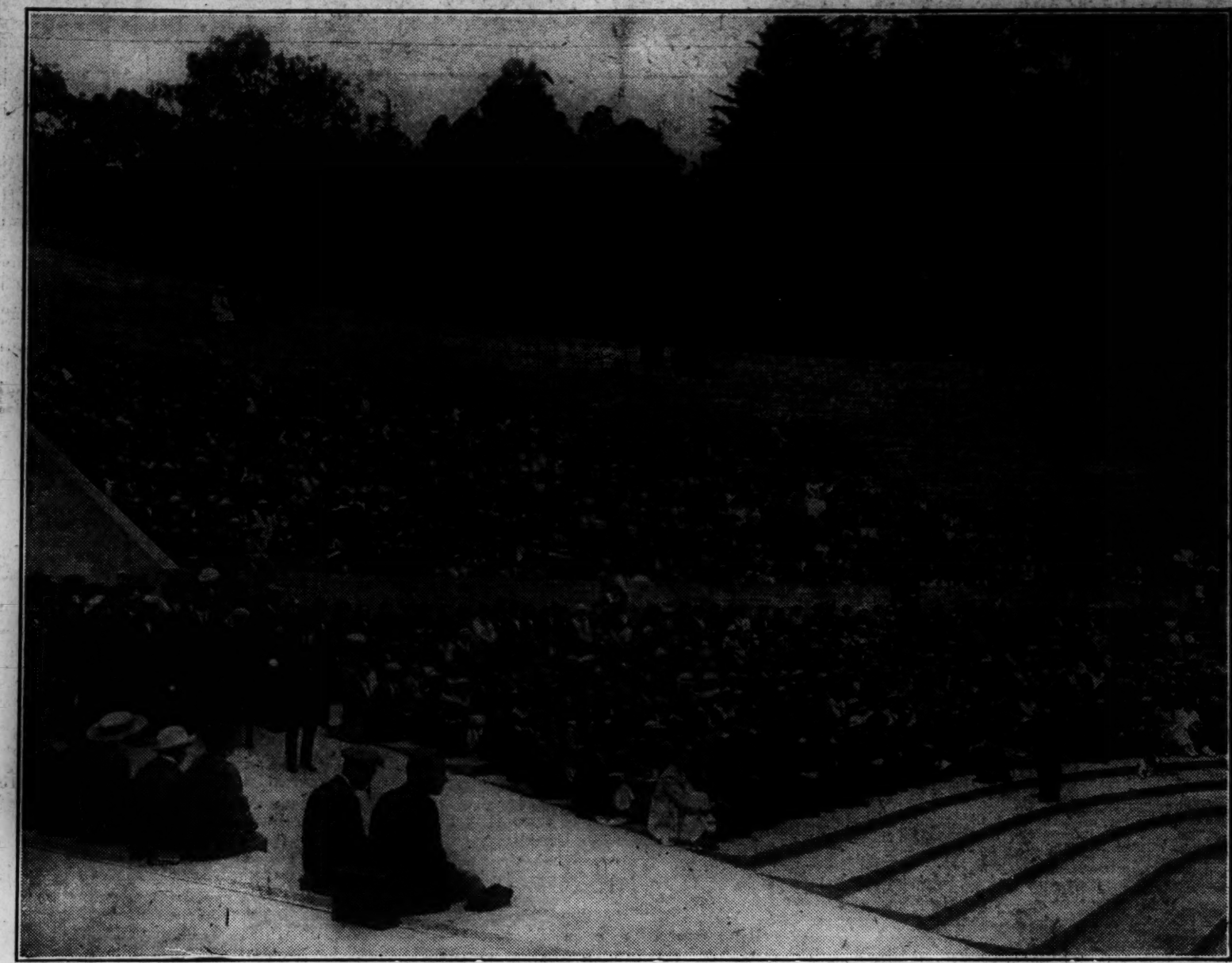
SHOE MEN TO PROTEST

The New England Shoe & Leather Association directors at a meeting held yesterday voted to join with other organizations in protesting to the interstate commerce commission against the proposal of the railroad and steamship lines to establish, on Jan. 1, a discriminatory increase in freight rates from New England to southeastern territory. The directors also voted unanimously in favor of the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States favoring the further development of service which the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce can perform.

ENCAMPMENT DATE IS SET

Announcement was made last night by Department Commander Alfred H. Knowles commanding the department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., that the next department encampment will take place in Faneuil hall, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4 and 5. The annual dinner, following the dismissal of the encampment April 5, will take place in Ford hall.

GREEK THEATER USED AS OUTDOOR CLASSROOM



Listening to a lecturer in the Greek theater, University of California

BERKELEY, Cal.—Some of the classes at the University of California have grown so large that they have had to move out of doors, because the largest lecture-room on the campus is too small to hold the crowd. The open-air Greek theater has been found delightful for use as an al fresco classroom. For many years the lecture course on "Great Books," given in the Greek theater by Charles Mills Gayley, professor of the

English language and literature, has been one of the famous courses in the University of California.

Some years Professor Gayley has discussed the individual books of the Bible as individual literary masterpieces. Other years he has told of the great epics of the past, or of novels which have been landmarks in the history of letters. This year he has been analyzing the dramatic technique and expounding the

view of the universe of such dramatists as Ibsen, Maeterlinck and George Bernard Shaw.

Nearly a thousand persons gather for each of these lectures. Professor Gayley stands close by the orchestra. The listeners sit about on the rising tiers of the Greek theater.

The Greek theater was built in 1903 from designs by John Galen Howard, professor of architecture in the University of California, the cost being de-

frayed by the gift of William R. Hearst.

Within the past few months it has seen four notable productions by Margaret Anglin of Greek tragedy, in English, including the "Iphigenia in Aulis" of Euripides, the "Medea" of Euripides, and the "Electra" of Sophocles; Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, in a Mozart and a Mendelssohn concerto with full orchestral accompaniment, and a production of Granville Barker's "Prunella" by the undergraduate English Club.

RETAIL STORE MINIMUM WAGE IN EFFECT JAN.

The minimum wage commission decree, requiring that all women employees in retail stores receive at least \$8.50 weekly, will go into effect on Saturday. It is understood that practically all of the large Boston stores have notified the commission that they will comply with the provisions of the decree.

The recommendations of the retail store wage board, which were incorporated into the commission's decree, provide that no woman or girl over 17 years of age in a retail store shall work for less than \$8 per week. The worker must be paid at least \$8.50 per week when she has been employed in a store for one year, after reaching the age of 18. A girl of 18 years or over must be paid at least \$7 weekly, and a girl of 17 years at least \$6. No other female employee of ordinary ability shall be paid less than \$5.

The commission will hold a meeting of women garment makers working in ladies' cloak, suit, skirt, dress and waist factories in Boston and vicinity on Jan. 3 at 8 p. m. in the hearing room of the public service commission, 1 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. The meeting will be addressed by Commissioner Mabel Gillespie.

A wage board for this industry is to be formed, and it is for the purpose of inviting nominations from employees for their representatives on this board that the meeting is called.

Study has recently been made of the wages of girls in women's clothing factories, and the commission has concluded that the wages of a substantial number are too low. It has, therefore, been decided to form a wage board to consider the matter. The wage board will consist of three to six representatives selected from nominations made by the employers, and an equal number from nominations made by the workers (for the purpose of making which such meetings as the present one in Boston is being held) and one or more disinterested persons to represent the public. The wage board will take up the matter of wages and attempt to adjust them so as to cover the workers' cost of living without injuring the financial condition of the industry.

TAX ABATEMENT SOUGHT

The superior court received a petition yesterday from the Fifty Associates and other Pleasant street property owners asking for an abatement of betterment taxes assessed on them by the board of street commissioners, contending their estates have not received any benefit by the widening of Pleasant street beyond the general advantage to all real estate in the city. The betterment assessments the petitioners seek to avoid paying are \$4349.73 on property at 1-17 Pleasant street, owned by the Fifty Associates; \$1282.84 on 67, \$664.58 on 178 and \$295.02 on 52, all owned by Francis C. Welch and others as trustees.

STUDENTS LED TO THINK IN NEW WAY ON LAWS

Importance of Study of Legislation Brought Out in Papers Read Before Association of American Law Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The teaching of contemporary legislation and legislative methods in law schools, brought up by Dean John Henry Wigmore of Northwestern University, won general commendation at Wednesday's sessions of the Association of American Law Schools. Only a few institutions are teaching the subject. Its purpose is to acquaint the law student, who, it very often happens, soon finds a need for such information, with the correct practice in drafting bills and other legislative procedure. Several speakers pointed out what a tremendous help to legislatures a wider inculcation of such knowledge is bound to be.

The main purpose of such a course, as laid down by Dean Wigmore, is to open the view of the young lawyer to the thought that dozens of important legal rules have a legislative aspect which he ought to reckon with. His tendency is to think of law exclusively as a matter of decisions. This course is "to introduce the student to a new way of thinking about law."

A secondary object is to familiarize the young lawyer with the sources of research for legislative discussion of the existing law, and another to reveal to him the importance of skill in making a concise, informal presentation to a group which must be persuaded.

As it works out in class, the student has to find out all there is to learn on a subject of legislative concern, what is wrong with the law, what should be done to correct it, and then has to win over the rest of the class to his solution.

How similar courses are working out in other colleges of law was set forth by Dean George T. Wells of the University of South Dakota, Prof. Eugene Gilmore of the University of Wisconsin, and Prof. Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago. Professor Freund's paper also pointed out the need in drafting laws of translating social phrases into legal terminology.

Professor Redlich's report on the case method of teaching law was discussed in the morning. Sentiment appeared against the European lawyer's wish for a general survey course.

BELGIAN FUND IS \$79,469.77
More than \$2000 in new contributions is acknowledged by the Belgian relief fund's latest statement, which shows a total of \$79,469.77.

BOSTON'S NEED OF OCEAN TONNAGE IS REPORTED

Many more ocean-going ships are needed to handle Boston's overseas commerce effectively, declares Edmund Billings, collector of the port, in a statement to the treasury department just made public. He says that while the number of steamships capable of making the crossing has fallen from 105 before the war to 81 during the past five months the value of merchandise shipped has increased from \$30,000,000 to \$42,000,000, an advance of 41 per cent.

Freight rates on many commodities have become only a secondary matter and the essential point is merely delivery overseas, in his opinion. The large volume of American commodities imperatively needed by European consignees and the fact that the ocean tonnage is totally inadequate to meet present freight rates; but incidentally form, in no small number of cases, an effective barrier in preventing American manufacturers from engaging in competitive commerce in foreign markets, the collector believes.

Mr. Billings reports: "There is more export freight moving than ever before, with little confusion and congestion, due largely to the fact that shippers have been educated to meet existing conditions. The absence of congestion at the railroad terminals or on the steamship piers in this district is due largely to the fact that merchandise is not permitted to get forwarded for export faster than the steamship lines are able to provide space for it."

BROOKLYN MILLS SHIPPING HOUSES TO HOPEWELL, VA.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first shipment of houses for rebuilding Hopewell, Va., which developing around the du Pont powder factory, grew in four months to a city of 50,000 inhabitants, was made yesterday from lumber mills at Williamsburg. At least 5000 buildings will be constructed in Brooklyn, and the contract will amount to more than \$2,000,000. These houses will be built so that two men with monkey wrenches can put them together in less than a day.

Not only houses but churches, bank buildings, garages, schools and large office buildings will be constructed in Brooklyn and shipped to Virginia. The plan is to make the structures permanent, so that if the city is abandoned when the rush of war orders ceases, the houses may be taken apart and stored for future use or sold to miners or railroad people who can use such buildings. The house already shipped were four-room dwellings, and cost about \$425 each.

MUSIC NEWS

Mme. Emmy Destinn, soprano, at her concert of Sunday afternoon, Jan. 9, in Symphony hall, will sing an aria from Massenet's "Hérodiade," Dvorak's "Rusalka" and Puccini's "Tosca," with orchestra accompanying. She will also sing two groups of songs with piano, including the "Erkling" of Schubert. The leader of the orchestra will be Mr. Schmidt; the piano accompanist will be Homer Samuels. At her concert Joseph Malkin, violinist, will have solo numbers, one of them being the Lalo concerto (two movements).

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, appears in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, playing the Schumann fantasia in C major, Carlier's "La Chasse," his own baroque romantic and other pieces. Mr. Kreisler has a return engagement Jan. 30.

Hunter Welch, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the evening of Jan. 13, presenting pieces by Bach-Busoni, the Mozart sonata in A major, No. 9, seven pieces by Chopin and the sonata in B minor of Liszt.

John McCormack is booked for another concert in Symphony hall in February.

Mme. Leginska, the pianist, has postponed her recital. Tickets bought for Jan. 7 will be good for the new date, which without great delay, it is understood, will be settled on.

The manager of the open-air performance of the oratorio "Elijah" on Braves field, Sunday, May 8, profiting by his experience with "Siegfried" at the Harvard stadium last June, will arrange the stage in four raised tiers. He will place it 90 feet from the grandstand. The orchestra and soloists will occupy the center of the stage, and the chorus will surround them on two sides and at the back. The subscription is open at the Eastern Talking Machine Company, 177 Tremont street, the prices until May 1 being \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$5 in the grandstand, and \$4.50 and \$5 in the boxes. "Elijah" will be sung in English with soloists as follows: Mmes. Hempel and Sundelius, sopranos; Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Leveroni, contraltos; Mr. Sembach, tenor; Mr. Whitehill, baritone.

Miss Ruth Townsend, mezzo-soprano, makes her first appearance in Boston on Jan. 10 in the first of a series of three concerts organized by Miss Julia A. Terry. With Miss Townsend appears George Proctor, pianist. Miss Townsend's accompanist will be Arthur Shepherd.

Miss Terry gives her concert afternoons at 3 o'clock in the music room of the Tuileries, 270 Commonwealth avenue. The date of the second concert is Jan. 24, when Miss Ruth Draper will give a program of original monologues. The date of the third is Feb. 7, when Francis Rogers, baritone, and Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist, will appear, with Miss Jessie Davis playing the accompaniments.

LONDON THEATER NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England.—Messrs. Frank Curzon and Charles Hawtrey produce "Please Help Emily," H. M. Harwood's new play, at the end of January. The company includes Miss Gladys Cooper, Miss Lottie Venn, Miss Helen Hays, Mr. Hawtrey, Messrs. Fred Kerr, Paul Arthur and Nigel Playfair.

"Stop Thief" will be transferred by Percy Hutchinson from the New theater to the Prince of Wales's on Monday next for the remainder of the run.

The Christmas program at the Duke of York's will consist of Stedman's production of "Alice in Wonderland" every afternoon and every evening at 8. Miss Horniman will present a double bill with Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" and an adaptation of Molière's "Lea Femmes Savantes," by Mesley Dow and Henry Seton. Miss Edith Goodall, Mrs. A. B. Tapping, Miss Amy Ravenscroft, Miss Vera Beringer, Christie Laws and Mariel Pope, Messrs. Stanley Dewitt, Leon Quartermaine, Herbert Lomas and Grenon Bentley are engaged to appear. During Miss Horniman's London season she will also present "Joan Danvers," already successfully tried at Manchester; "Victoria and Albert," by Philip Hubbard, and a triple bill, "The Cat and the Chub," "The Devil's Star" and another play not yet decided on.

The Queen's opens on Boxing day with a musical production "Ohi la la!" This is an entirely new arrangement of the Garrick revue "Looking Around," in fact so drastic have been the alterations that only a few songs and individual scenes will be found to remain. The cast includes Ernie Lotings, Hetty King, Jack Norworth, Laura Guerite, and Jean Allistone.

Robert Courtneidge will reopen the Shaftesbury in the middle of February with a new musical play "Vivien," by Arthur Wimperis and Max Pemberton, the music by Howard Talbot and Herman Finck. The piece will first have a six weeks season at the Prince of Wales's, Birmingham, opening on the afternoon of Boxing day. Curcio Pounds has been engaged to fill an important part.

Miss Lena Ashwell will herself head the cast of "The Starlight Express," due at the Kingsway on Boxing day. Charles Mott, O. B. Clarence, Miss Mary Barton, Miss Clytie Hine, Owen Roughwood, Leonard Calvert and E. F. Mayeur will also appear. Henry Wilson has designed the scenery and dresses, and as already announced Sir Edward Elgar has composed the music.

Miss Fay Compton is to play an important part in the English version of "Stop, Look, Listen!" the next production at the Empire.

Sir George Alexander has accepted a play by Horace Annesley Vachell entitled "His Lordship." The first production, however, at the St. James's, when Sir George returns to his theater on Jan. 1, is to be Mrs. Clifford Mills' play "The Baskers."

Miss Lillian Braithwaite is to enact the leading part in a new film play called "Motherhood," written and produced by Harold Weston and now completed by the British & Colonial Kinetograph Company.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

A performance in aid of the Lafayette fund for the relief of French soldiers will be given in the Toy theater, now the Copley, on Dartmouth street, next Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock. Mlle. Greuze, formerly of the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, and M. Renavant, formerly of the Théâtre Gymnase, and now belonging to the Théâtre Français in New York, will appear in a short French comedy, "English School," and Parisian monologues. Miss Dorothy Jordan and Miss Anne Means will dance and John S. Codman will sing. The patronesses will be: Mrs. Gordon Abbott, Mrs. Timothee Adamowski, Miss M. S. Ames, Mrs. Boylston Beal, Mrs. E. D. Brandegee, Mrs. Louis Ourlis, Mrs. G. R. Fearing, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. E. D. Jordan, Mrs. A. L. Rotch, Mrs. H. N. Slater, Mrs. S. V. R. Thayer, Mrs. B. C. Weld and Mrs. R. C. Winthrop. The flower girls will be Miss Marie Agassiz, Miss Olivia Ames, Miss Helen Bullard, Miss Rosamond Eliot, Mrs. Kenneth Howard, Miss Louise McAllister, Miss Margaret Rotch, Miss Phyllis Sears and Miss May Slater. The following will act as ushers: Frederic Allen, Jr., Bernard Carter, Charles Codman, Jr., Kenneth Howard, Day Kimball, Willard Simpkins, Frederic Stagg, Roderick Tower and Paul Watson, Jr.

The intersettlement prize plays, "The Bishop's Candlesticks" and "The Plot of Pierrot and Pierrette," will be given under the auspices of the American Drama Society in Huntington Chambers hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Items of interest to motion picture patrons are a new Mary Pickford film entitled "The Foundling" will be shown at the Park theater next week; Kalem is producing a series of "Sis Hopkins" films; the first of the Henry W. Savage productions to be filmed by Pathé is "Excuse Me"; Booth Tarkington's "The Turnout" has been done into picture by Metro, featuring Vali-Valli; Anna Muddock is starred by Essanay in a version of Clyde Fitch's "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines"; Frank Daniels has signed a contract to appear exclusively in Vitagraph pictures.

"RUGGLES OF RED GAP" COMES TO NEW YORK STAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

FULTON THEATER, New York.—Ralph Herz, in "Ruggles of Red Gap," dramatized by Harrison Rhodes from the story by Harry Leon Wilson. The cast: Mrs. Flood (Mrs. Emma), Louise Closser Hale; Mrs. Charles Belknap-Jackson, Lucille Dalberg; Charles Belknap-Jackson, Lynn Pratt; Egbert Flood (Cousin Egbert), Frederick Burton; The Hon. George Vane-Basingwell, George Hassell; Senator James Knox Flood, James C. Malady; Mrs. Kenner (Klondike Kate), Jobyna Howland; Alfred Ruggles, Ralph Herz; The Earl of Brinstead, Arthur Lacey; Jeff Tuttle, Fred W. Strong; Mrs. Judson, Josephine Drake; Mrs. Pettigill (the mixer), Jessie Ralph; Mrs. Judge Ballard, Adelaide Cumming; Miss Beryl Mae Watson, Viola Bowers; Mrs. Henry P. Hartman, Marion Fuller; Henry P. Hartman, Louis Arno; Ed Perkins, James Boyle; Miss Frances Goodrich, Caroline Odan; Mrs. Elmer J. Brown, Leslie Marion; Mrs. Dawson, Grace Newton.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Ruggles" has suffered some rather remarkable compressions and distortions in the process of being squeezed into a three-act comedy, but the result is a good play, making itself and its characters intelligible to persons who may never have read the book, and not in the least disappointing to those who have.

There were a great many who wondered, in advance of the production, at the selection of Ralph Herz for the leading role. It seemed as though the sputtering diction and marked mannerisms of this actor would lend little verisimilitude to his portrayal of an English valet. But Mr. Herz has surprised these doubters, and proved himself an artist. The mannerisms are still present, and his speech seldom flows smoothly, yet so intelligent is his comprehension of the character that, one forgets all else in appreciation of the sincerity of his characterization.

There are few comedians with the command of the art of facial expression which Mr. Herz has, and this gift he uses to wonderful advantage in indicating rapidly and appealingly the successive shocks which come to the unhappy "gentleman's gentleman," who emigrates perforce to the United States, and is palmed off as an aristocrat upon the friends of the enterprising Mrs. Flood, who won him from his British employer in a game of poker.

As Egbert Flood, who "can be pushed just so far, and no further," and who has to be valeted by Ruggles, greatly against his will, Frederick Burton gives a unique performance, drawing the picture in even higher lights and more glaring colors than did Mr. Wilson, yet never overstepping the bounds of plausibility. George Hassell, a comedian, who gives unfailing distinction and individuality to any part with which he is intrusted, plays the Hon. George Vane-Basingwell with an ease of method and lightness of touch which score heavily. And again there is no overplaying, where it would have been so easy, in the performance of Arthur Lacey as the Earl of Brinstead.

Louise Closser-Hale is sufficiently provincial as Mrs. Effie Flood, but she hardly comes up to Cousin Egbert's description of her as "some wildcat," and as a person who would "fight a rattlesnake, and give it the first two bites." Jessie Ralph, as "The Mixer," is an unmixing delight. Beyond these, the cast is remarkable more for quantity than for quality, but the others do not matter much anyway.

SALEM GETS VALUABLE DATA

Essex Institute of Salem has purchased the valuable genealogical data of the late Henry Fitzwaters, formerly of that city, and of Lethrop Withington, formerly of Newburyport, recently sold in London. The collection, which comprises more than 100,000 slips, is considered one of the most valuable in the world. It is now on its way to Salem from England and upon its arrival will be catalogued and arranged at the institute rooms.

THEATER OFFERINGS

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville featuring Bud Fisher, cartoonist, 7-15; next week, Florence Roberts in a playlet by J. Hartley Manners, "The Woman Interloper."

CASTLE SQUARE—"The Circus Girl," with the full strength of the Craig Players; twice daily.

COLONIAL—Montgomery & Stone in "Chin Chin," a musical fantasy which gives these intangible comedians ample channels for their antics and sets a new standard for extravaganzas by making a maximum of appeal out of the least without sacrificing cleanliness in any degree whatever; second week; matinee Wednesday, Saturday, 2:15, 8:15; evening, 8:15.

HOLLIS STREET—John Drew in "The Chief," comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell; matinee Wednesday, Saturday, 2:15, 8:15; Jan. 10, James K. Hackett and Viola Allen in the first performance of their production of "Macbeth."

MAJESTIC—"The Only Girl," Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom musical play, telling tenderly the story of "Our Wives"; second week at this house after three at the Shubert theater; matinee Wednesday, Saturday, 2:15, 8:15; evening, 8:15.

PARK SQUARE—"The Show Shop," farce comedy of stage affairs featuring George Sidney as a theatrical manager and Zella Sears as a stage mother; entertaining piece by James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady"; third and last week; matinee Wednesday, Saturday, 2:15, 8:15; Jan. 4, Sunday, 2:15, 8:15; a melodrama now completing long run at Hudson theater in New York.

PLYMOUTH—"Full House," farce by Fred Jackson, produced by H. H. Frazee and featuring Mary Vokes, Herbert Corbitt and George Frazee; matinee Thursday, Saturday, 2:15, 8:15; evening, 8:15.

STUBERT—Harry Lauder, Scotch singing comedian, presenting a new and old and surrounded by vaudeville which in some respects excels the average; Mr. Lauder's songs are of his quaint power of appeal; twice daily; second and last week; 2:15, 8:15.

TREMONT—Julius Eltinge, impersonator of female characters, in "Cousin Lucy," a musical piece; matinee Wednesday, Saturday, 2:15, 8:15; Jan. 10, Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton in "Daddy Long Legs."

WILBUR—"Just a Woman," stirring melodrama in which Eugene Walter tells the always interesting story of a loyal wife who waited for her husband and through all the adventures brought upon them by his wavering character; third week; matinee Wednesday, Saturday, 2:15, 8:15.

M. V. M. MOUNTED TROOPS ARMORY TO BE DEDICATED

Governor Walsh Tonight to Accept New State Building for Use of Civilian Cavalry on Commonwealth Ave., Allston

Gov. David I. Walsh is to officiate tonight at the dedication of the new commonwealth armory for mounted troops of the Massachusetts volunteer militia on Commonwealth avenue, Allston. The building, which is called one of the largest of its type in the world, has been under construction since August, 1914, and to date has cost about \$775,000, while proposed improvements are being planned at an added cost that will bring the total expenditure up to nearly \$1,000,000. The Governor laid the cornerstone on June 10 last, and tonight's dedicatory exercises will be among the last of his public appearances before retiring from office next week.

Troop A, first squadron cavalry, Capt. John Kenney, is to escort the Governor from the Hotel Lenox to Allston. Also accompanying him will be the members of his military staff, composed of Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Majors William J. Casey, William H. Dolah and William J. Keville, Captains Charles T. Dukelow, Ambrose Clogher, Frank M. Gunby, Dana T. Gallup and James D. Coady and Lieut. Nathaniel T. Verry. A detachment of the mounted troops is to receive the Governor and party on arrival at the armory.

Following a concert by the coast artillery band, Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, as custodian of the armory, will open the exercises. The keys will be turned over by Adjutant-General Cole, chairman of the armory commission, to the Governor, who will deliver an address of acceptance. Mayor Curley also is to speak. An exhibition of mounted cavalry drill by troop C will conclude the ceremonies. The guests will be given an opportunity to inspect the armory and its equipment.

Col. Frank W. Cutting of Malden, commanding the fifth infantry, M. V. M., appointed superintendent of the new armory, has retired from active service as commander of the regiment, a position to which he was commissioned Feb. 15, 1910.

All the chief construction work on the new building is now completed.

There remain, however, minor details of equipment and furnishings to be installed. When the structure is fully equipped the following branches of the militia will be quartered there: Inspector-general's department, quartermaster's department, subsistence department, engineer's department, headquarters of the first and second brigades, headquarters of the first squadron cavalry, troops A, B, C and D, headquarters of the first battalion, field artillery, battery A; headquarters of the signal corps, headquarters of the hospital corps and headquarters of the ambulance company.

The building is entered directly from Commonwealth avenue by means of an ornamental bridge with a 31-foot span. This leads into a tower eight stories high, six of which are above the level of the highway.

A dominant feature is the large artillery drill hall measuring about 300 by 180 feet without an obstruction of any kind, overhung by an arched roof some 100 feet above the floor. A smaller drill

shed, about 280 by 100 feet, is for cavalry. On the second floor there is a third drill hall, 130 by 40, for dismounted maneuvers. The floors of the riding halls are covered with tan bark. The whole building covers an area 610 feet long by 200 feet wide. A parade ground 410 feet square adjoins.

Outside construction is of red brick with limestone trimmings. Reinforced concrete is largely used in the inside construction.

Three stables are provided to care for a total of 150 horses. Near the stables are the gun and wagon sheds. In the sub-basement are revolver and rifle ranges, the latter being for sub-caliber work. Officers' quarters are at the front of the armory where also are located bowling alleys, billiard hall, kitchen and mess room, the latter seating 300 men. The vacuum-heating system is installed. In the tower is a wireless outfit with a range designed to communicate with the government station at Arlington, Va.

The construction of the armory was under the direction of the state armory commission, comprised of Adjutant-General Cole, Col. Edward L. Logan of the ninth regiment, Brig. Gen. William B. Emery, quartermaster-general, and George Howland Cox, the latter being secretary.

HORSE BASE CASE IS DISCUSSED BY U. S. ATTORNEY

Mr. Anderson Calls Attention of Watertown Selectmen to Interstate Traffic Rights

United States District Attorney Anderson, in a letter to Wesley E. Monk, counsel for the Watertown board of health, expresses his views as a federal officer on the present difference of opinion between the Watertown authorities and the Boston & Maine railroad over the use of the stockyards at Union Market as a receiving station for horses to be shipped to France from Boston.

"It seems to me," he says, "that what is being done or attempted to be done by the town authorities is an interference with interstate commerce which goes beyond the necessities of the case, and therefore encroaches upon a right arising under the federal constitution."

It is understood that a shipment of horses will be made through the Union Market stock yards at Watertown Jan. 8. The Boston & Maine, through its attorneys, it is said, is prepared to contest legally any attempt on the part of the Watertown authorities to prevent the receiving of the horses there.

The Watertown board of health, it was stated last night, will secure an opinion from Moorfield Storey, as additional counsel, as to its legal rights and powers in regard to interstate commerce in anticipation of possible litigation.

Following the refusal of Watertown to allow the establishment of the horse base there a temporary base has been arranged for on Mystic docks. Horses are to be received there the latter part of this week for shipment to France.

VOTING CASE HEARD

LYNN, Mass.—Former Representative Frederick W. Burke, a Democrat, who was defeated last November when he sought election to the Senate in the seventh Middlesex district, and his brother, John F. Burke of 54 Robinson street, Lynn, were arraigned yesterday in the Lynn district court on the charge of having attempted to influence votes in the municipal election, Dec. 14. They were released without bail by Judge Lummus and their cases continued until Jan. 15.

is also praiseworthy in its very complete library on economics and commercial and business subjects, as well as in its aim to keep all of its specialist training in line with a broad cultural basis. This latter aim is almost essential to the end of interesting Indian students whose penchant is toward literary rather than scientific or practical studies. As one principal of a large agricultural school in India once said to the writer, "My students are continually endeavoring to arrive at the results of investigation by means of their philosophical reasoning."

To those best acquainted with Indian institutions this college of commerce represents a distinct and far-reaching innovation in a country where the learned class, the Brahmins, have given their chief attention for generations to branches of study in the realm of literature and religion. It has only been during the past decade that this most intellectual class of the empire has been found engaging in business and commercial pursuits to any great extent. Since the sons of the highest castes are already enrolling in considerable numbers in this school of commerce, its inception marks a particularly important change in both the educational and industrial life of the country.

The Cawnpore Dyeing School which has been opened recently at Cawnpore, under the direction of an expert technological chemist, is another indication of the strong wave of economic interest sweeping through India. The school offers a 10 months' course and aims to turn out professional experts in this branch of industry, which is exceedingly vital to the country. The instruction will be given largely in Hindi or Urdu, and the subjects taught will relate to cotton, wool and silk fiber. The professional students, entering this institution are obliged to sign a written agreement to attend the entire 10 months' course.

The Honorable Sir Prabashanker D. Pattani, K. C. I. E., who is a representative type of the Government University education of present day India, has expressed with unusual clearness the attitude of the scholars and educated classes of the Indian Empire relative to England and the present European conflict. He states that the loyalty of educated India in this crisis is due largely to the belief that under the aegis of the British crown, the destinies of India will be best fulfilled.

"It is the duty of the educated classes in India," he avers, "to instill in the minds of the less educated, whose instinctive and traditional loyalty is in danger of being shaken in these days of educational progress and individualism, the true ideal of loyalty. They have done great work in this direction. Those who freely criticized the administration in the time of peace, and called for further political development, have now raised their voices equally loudly in preaching the imperative need for cooperation with the government. They are actively engaged in the collection of funds for the relief of suffering and distress caused by the war; in urging the avoidance of controversial topics for the present; and in maintaining themselves, and convincing the people, that India's connection with England is the only political condition conducive to the country's welfare, and that any help which India can give now is not only a contribution to the cause of right and justice, but like all such gifts, will tend to the permanent advantage of the country, when accounts are adjusted at the close of this colossal struggle. They are, in brief, acting as the keepers of the nation's conscience. Products of England's education, they are maintaining in practice the ethics which they imbibed with that education; these, united with the inborn ideals of Indian ethical truths, make their influence the more appreciable."

Although it is impossible for us to know exactly the history of national events in India since the opening of the European war, this statement by one of the astute leaders of the educated classes represents without doubt the prevailing sentiment among the thinking men of a country who have received the body of their present day educational ideas and ideals from the English system of education.

DOUBLE-DECK, PAY-ON-LEAVING CARS PROPOSED

Dorchester Man Has Plan Which He Says Should Be Important Factor in Preventing Tendency to Higher Fares

Legislation authorizing the use in Massachusetts of electric street cars to be managed by a single employee, instead of the two required at present, is to be sought of the 1911 session of the General Court by Charles A. Ufford of Dorchester, Mass. The plan contemplates further, the establishment of double-deck street cars on lines running in the outlying districts of Boston, these cars to be of a new pay-as-you-leave type.

In presenting his plan Mr. Ufford says he is firmly convinced it offers at least a partial solution of the situation which has resulted in proposals of 6-cent carfare on several railways and for which other lines are understood to be desirous.

The bill for the one-man-controlled car reads as follows: "Any Massachusetts electric street railway company may run a single electric car, operated by one man, provided the design and operation of the electric car is approved by the Massachusetts public service commission."

More of the essential details of the plan are outlined in the petition that is to accompany this bill. The petition provides:

"This electric car shall possess the following requirements:

"Forward end, provided with a low platform and wide entrance door, to contain also the motorman, who shall have a comfortable, cushioned seat. The motorman's left foot to control the brakes; his left hand the electric controller; his right foot the doors; his right hand free to ring in fares."

"A meter shall be installed to record each trip. This car may contain a double deck with approved stairs, with register and signs, and it shall be lawful to 'pay as you leave.'"

"All new designs for such single-operated cars shall first be submitted to the public service commission for their written approval."

"This act shall take effect upon its passage."

The double-deck type of street car is not entirely new for it is being used now in Broadway, New York city; Johannesburg and Durban, Africa, as well as in Europe. The car advocated by Mr. Ufford would have seats for 64 passengers. Its maximum capacity, including passengers standing as well as those seated, would be 113.

The low platform feature would provide a convenience to the women, Mr. Ufford is convinced, in that the cars would be more easily boarded than those with high steps. An additional exit door would be located at the rear end of the car, and a further plan is to have an electrical attachment on all doors to prevent their operation while the car is in motion.

Regardless of when the motorman presses the pneumatic valve control under his right foot, not a door would open until the car had come to a full stop. On the other hand the car could not be started before all passengers had boarded it and all doors had been closed; the electric current would not flow to the motor until the closed doors completed the circuit through the controller.

That the pay-as-you-leave plan is practicable for a street railway is proved by the tests on the municipal railway in Cleveland, O., Mr. Ufford says. On boarding the car, perhaps with his arms full of bundles, the passenger merely enters and finds a seat. But it costs him a nickel to get out. At a terminal like Dudley street the nickel is collected in the slot machine without bothering the motorman.

On leaving the car the passenger who travels but a short distance drops a coin in a receptacle provided for this purpose, under the supervision of the motorman. Within the car could be fastened a coin-changing machine for use in case the passenger does not have the exact change.

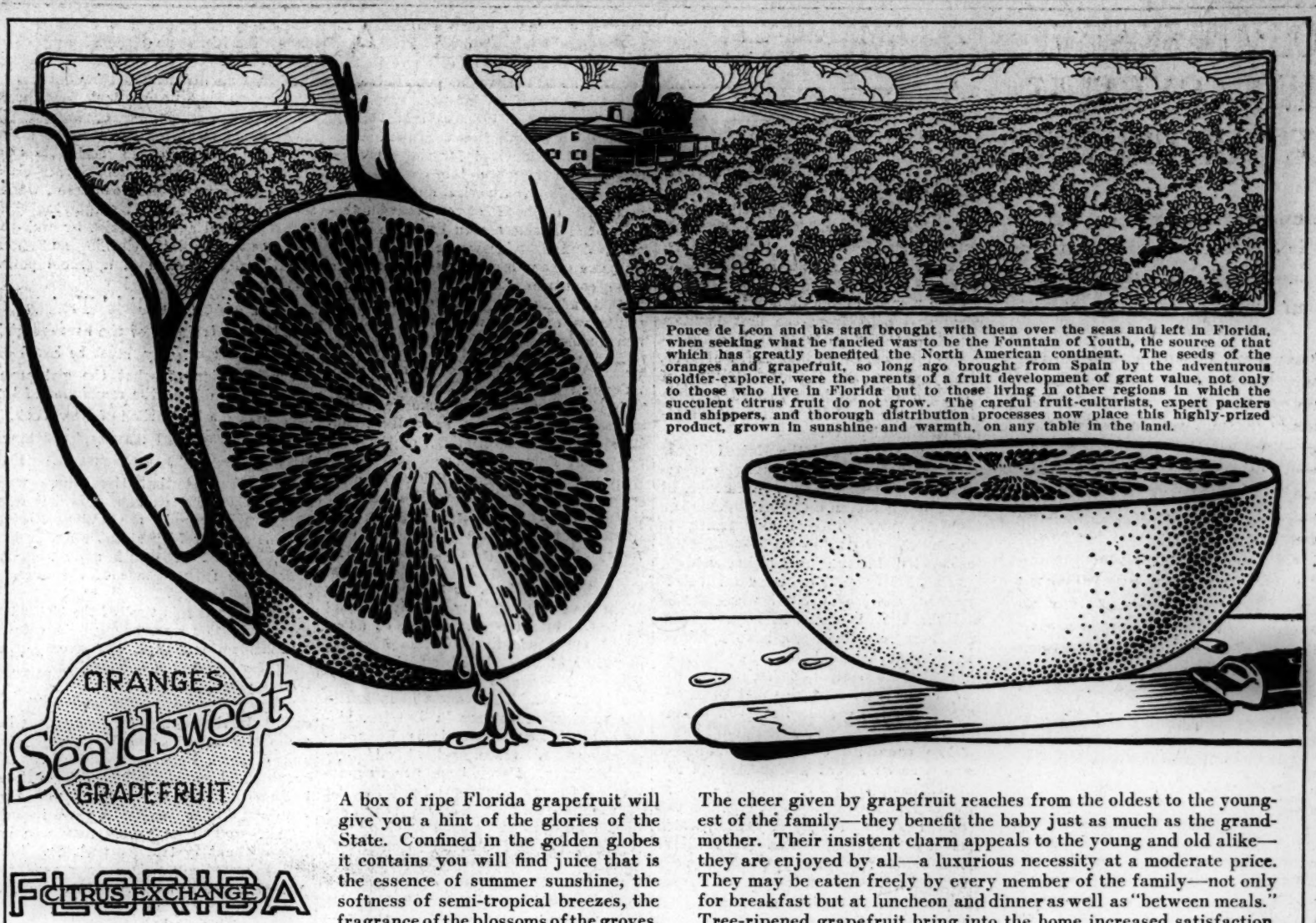
But the big feature of the pay-as-you-leave plan, says Mr. Ufford, is found in the considerable saving of running time over the pay-as-you-enter system, now in general use in many large cities. He says there would be no more long waits at every important street corner, while the passengers are pouring into the small compartment at the rear of the car, and while the conductor is making change. He points out that under the pay-as-you-enter scheme the car taking on passengers is not the only one delayed, for often one or more cars in the rear have to slow down or come to a full stop on this account.

The double-deck car would serve as an inducement for people to ride for pleasure, says the sponsor of this type. We should have the upper story equipped to be wide open when the season favors so that passengers would have a practically unobstructed view of the scenery for quite a distance in all directions, elevated as they would be to a commanding height.

Railway men admit, says Mr. Ufford, that the profits are to great degree dependent upon the number of pleasure travelers a railway attracts, as well as upon the volume of express and freight business it is able to secure. Summer recreation travel is said to partly compensate for many losses of the other seasons, and it is for this reason that many railways, especially the suburban lines, are said to bid so eagerly for pleasure traffic.

What would be done with the hundreds of carmen who would be relieved from duty on the rear ends of the electric cars has been provided for in Mr. Ufford's proposition. He plans for utilizing these men in the development of trolley milk-carrying service. This plan embraces the creation of a large farming and dairy district immediately surrounding Boston.

He would employ double-deck milk cars for this purpose which would gather up the fresh milk from the farmers and bring it into the city for morning delivery. Such a producing area would have a radius of 20 to 30 miles from



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CHINESE YOUTHS ORGANIZE CLUB

With the purpose of reaching and interesting every Chinese boy in Boston a Chinese club has been formed. It held its first formal meeting last night at 86 Harrison avenue. As far as known, this is the first organization of its kind in New England. It has for its aim the promotion of clean sports, fraternity and all that goes to the building of character. The activities of the club will be patterned after those of the Y. M. C. A.

Speeches in English were made by the officers in which they emphasized the part which such a club as theirs could play in working for the advancement of their comrades. The interest of the business men was promised by a representative, Moy Orne, who spoke in Chinese. Music was rendered by William Moy Ding and Edward Moy Orne. The following officers were installed: President, Victor Chan; vice-president, Russell Chin Shue; secretary-treasurer, Edward Moy Orne; president's adviser, William Moy Ding.

PEACE WOMEN TO MEET AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first annual meeting of the Woman's Peace Party will be held at the Willard hotel on Jan. 8, 9 and 10, opening on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 8. There will be a public meeting on Sunday afternoon and three sessions on Monday. All members of the Woman's Peace Party are cordially invited to attend the sessions, whether they be entitled to a vote or not.

According to the basis of representation of five voting delegates to each 100 members the Massachusetts branch is entitled to 50 delegates at the meeting.

DECEMBER RENDEZVOUS HELD

The thirty-second degree was worked last evening in Masonic Temple, concluding the December rendezvous of the Massachusetts consistory. The work was done under the direction of Wilbur Sargent Locke. The session opened in the afternoon, with many Scottish Rite Masons of high degree in attendance, and was held for the purpose of conferring degrees. There were 35 candidates who had previously been elected, and in addition there were 85 aspirants for the grades. The twenty-first degree work was under the direction of Joseph A. Bryant.

PAST COMMANDERS MEET

The quarterly meeting of the Past Commanders Association of Massachusetts, Knights of Malta, was held at the Revere House last night, with about 300 members present. President Arthur W. Wright presided.

JOURNALISM COURSES PLANNED

Proofreading and elementary journalism are to be the subjects of evening courses now being organized at the Boston Y. M. C. U. Training men to make easier use of library machinery also is to be taken up. Clinton H. Colleser, instructor of the debating class, is to have charge of the library resources group.

LONGSHOREMEN GET RAISE

Increases of five cents an hour for handling grain and two cents an hour for handling general bulk cargoes were granted to the longshoremen of the Boston waterfront yesterday at a conference with local steamship agents. The new rates are effective for one year, beginning Saturday.

JUVENILE COURT NOMINATION GOES OVER ONE WEEK

At its meeting late yesterday the Massachusetts executive council laid on the table the nomination of Thomas H. Buttimer of Hingham to be judge of the Boston juvenile court. There is to be further discussion of the merits of the nomination before confirmation is considered. The nomination was sent to the council last week.

Governor Walsh Resubmitted Yesterday the Nomination of Daniel D. Donovan of Rockland to be Clerk of the Second District Court of Plymouth, Stating that he had Evidence of Irregularities on the Part of the Present Clerk, Herbert L. Pratt. It was Voted to Give a Public Hearing on this Evidence at the Meeting of the Council Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Earlier in the year the council declined to confirm the nomination of Mr. Donovan for this position on the ground that no reason had been given why Clerk Pratt should be removed. Both sides made an issue of the case during the recent campaign.

Other nominations yesterday, all of which were held over until the next meeting were: James F. Ward of Waltham, to be deputy commissioner of state aid and pensions; James F. Bacon of Boston, to be trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Haven G. Hill of Lowell, to be master in chancery, Middlesex county; Albert B. Clark of Lee, special justice of the Lee police court, and George P. Norton, M. D., of Fitchburg, medical examiner, Worcester county.

Appointments confirmed by the council yesterday were: George B. Bliss of Boston, trustee of the Massachusetts Homeopathic hospital; John S. Grouard of Nantucket, to be medical examiner; Ubaldo Paquin of New Bedford, trustee of the Monson state hospital; Dr. Lester H. Howard, to be a member of the board of registration in veterinary medicine; Harry N. Knight of Winthrop, trustee of the soldiers home, and the nominations made last week of George H. Payne of Boston and William M. Sullivan of North Adams to be members of the board of dental examiners.

Upon receipt of the opinion of the attorney-general that an appointment of Dr. Lester Howard last December to be commissioner of animal industry runs for a full term of three years, instead of for the unexpired term of former Commissioner Walker, the Governor withdrew his recent appointment of Dr. Howard as superintendent.

Several nominations which have been on the table were held for further consideration.

JAPANESE HAVE WON PLACE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Festivities at Lima on Occasion of Mikado's Coronation Draw Attention to Their Significant Progress

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) LIMA, Peru.—The festivities of the Japanese colony in this city on the occasion of the Mikado's coronation have prompted the West Coast Leader to discuss at considerable length the place the Japanese have made for themselves in this section of South America, and the larger place they seem destined to fill in the near future.

Following the hour of the coronation, a military band played the Japanese national anthem in the Zoological gardens, with the populous Japanese colony crowding among the palms under the fluttering banners of the Rising Sun. Afterward, there were public exhibitions of characteristic Japanese sports—wrestling and fencing with bamboo sticks. The Japanese consulate held a reception, and in the evening a display of fireworks in the Plaza Zela was followed by a dinner given by leading members of the colony.

The part so far played by the Japanese on the west coast of South America, says the Leader, has been small compared with the work of the great occidental nations, but the little that has been accomplished in recent years is significant of larger things to come.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese steamship line, first began operating its vessels to this coast in 1905, and continued on an irregular itinerary for three years. From 1908 to 1910 the service was suspended, but was renewed the latter year and has since been maintained continuously with noticeable improvements. Three steamers are in service at present, affording the only regular steamship service between west coast ports, San Francisco, Honolulu and the far East.

The number of Japanese immigrants in Peru at present totals more than 6000, largely workers on the sugar haciendas along the coast or merchants in Lima and other cities and towns. The immigration business is in the hands of two Japanese companies with offices in this city.

With the more intensive development of the coast regions of Peru, and more especially the montana regions, it is axiomatic that immigration must be called upon to fill up the huge gaps in population which today leave by far the greater part of the country barren and uninhabited.

Where Peru will turn for these immigrants remains to be seen, but it is a fact worth noting that practically the only foreigners who have thus far made a success of colonization in the montana are the hundred or more Japanese now settled along the reaches of the Madre de Dios river in southeastern Peru. Brought into the country several years ago by the now defunct Inca Rubber Company, they have settled in the tropical forest regions and solved the question of the high cost of living by laying out their small plantations along the rivers and raising their own foodstuffs, rice, sugar cane and vegetables. On the Madre de Dios they have brought the price of rice down from 1 sole to 15 centavos per pound.

It was this high cost of living, both in the Peruvian and Brazilian rubber regions, that sounded the doom of wild rubber, and all authorities on the subject agree that the renaissance of the industry depends wholly upon the introduction of immigrants who will "go to the soil" for their food. With vast spaces in the temperate regions of North America, South America and Australia still unpeopled, it will be many years before any great stream of European immigrants can be directed into the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the Amazon basin. Brazil, therefore, has already turned to Japan for her supply, and both on the east and west coasts Japanese are sitting into South America in increasing numbers.

Discussing the subject in his book, "South of Panama," Professor Ross of the University of Wisconsin recalls the following:

"When you have filled up Korea and Manchuria," I said to Count Okuma in Tokyo the day after the annexation of Korea, "whither will the increase of your people go? Your population tends to double every 30 or 40 years, and Japan is crowded. Will you not be obliged to quarrel with France for Indo-China, with England for Australia, or with the United States for the Philippines?"

"No," replied the veteran statesman; "South America, especially the northern part, will furnish ample room for our surplus."

"Provided that no barrier be interposed," continues Professor Ross, "to the inflow from man-stifled Asia, it is well within the bounds of probability that by the close of this century South America will be the home of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 of orientals or the descendants of orientals. To predict this in 1915 is certainly less rash than it would have been to predict in 1815 that before the close of the nineteenth century a single country in North America would receive nearly 20,000,000 of Europeans, and that in 1900 the surviving immigrants, with their descendants, would number more than 31,000,000! This, however, is precisely what has occurred."

BRIGHAM CITY'S NEW LIBRARY
BRIGHAM CITY, Utah.—The handsome new Carnegie library has been opened to the public, says a special to the Deseret News. The building cost \$12,000.

PAN-AMERICAN ARBITRATION COURT IS URGED

(Continued from page one)

from 1908 to 1911, 29 treaties, in which arbitration was agreed to.

"Some of the countries of America have referred to arbitration in their constitutions, such as, for example, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Venezuela.

"The records of the different American congresses held, from the first Panama congress of 1826 to the last Pan-American conference of Buenos Aires of 1910, clearly shows the friendly attitude of the American republics toward arbitration and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"While Mexico and the United States were the only American countries represented at the first Hague conference, at the second conference the other American countries were present and joined in signing the convention for the pacific adjustment of international differences.

"The first countries to avail themselves of the Hague court were Mexico and the United States in 1902. Since then Peru and Venezuela have appeared before that tribunal. Of the 15 cases brought before it, two have been between American countries and three between American and European countries.

"The countries of Central America have gone on record as favoring an unlimited arbitration by signing a convention in Washington in 1907, creating the Central American court of justice, which has practically unlimited jurisdiction. To date it has passed on six cases, among which was the important litigation brought by Honduras against Salvador and Guatemala.

"The 'A. B. C.' mediation during 1914 in the difficulties which had arisen between Mexico and the United States is one of the most interesting diplomatic incidents showing the desire of the American republics for the peaceful settlement of their controversies.

"We find restrictions in some of the American arbitration treaties, while in others we see full and complete jurisdiction granted over all controversies of whatever nature. It would appear that the restrictions to arbitration are gradually disappearing and that the doctrine of arbitration without restrictions will be adopted in the future by the republics of America."

American Institute of International Law Is Organized at the Congress

Formation of the American Institute of International Law took place Wednesday. The institute will be composed of 105 leading publicists, five members being chosen from each of the 21 American countries.

Through this institute its founders hope ultimately to influence the world to bring about rehabilitation of the international legal fabric. It is a result of a movement begun 10 years ago with the organization of the American Society of International Law. Later Robert Bacon, then assistant secretary of state, made a tour of South and Central American countries, successfully advocating similar organizations in each republic. These societies named the men who now have formed the international body.

This meeting, at which Secretary Lansing welcomed the visitors on behalf of the United States government, resulted in the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of the following officers:

Honorary president, Elihu Root, former secretary of state and senator from New York.

President, James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former solicitor of the state department.

Secretary-general, Alexander Alvarez, former counsel for foreign affairs of Chile.

Treasurer, Lewis Anderson, former minister of foreign affairs of Costa Rica.

The members representing the United States are: Secretary Lansing, Robert Bacon, former secretary of state; John Bassett Moore, former counselor of the state department; Prof. Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pittsburgh and President Scott.

Mr. Scott outlined the object of the institute as follows:

1. To study problems of international law in an endeavor to define and develop ideas of justice that can be applied to relations between all the American states.

2. To build up a system of justice for all that the governments of the 21 American states will be glad to adopt as a standard of international law between the Americas.

3. To expand this system slowly until the appeal of the leaders of thought in the American countries will extend over the whole domain of international relations, and thus cement the friendship of the people of the whole world.

Actual work of the institute will begin at a meeting to be held tomorrow morning in the Pan-American building.

MR. FAHEY TALKS ON WORK OF THE COMMERCE SCHOOL

Exchange of Students Between North and South America Also Advocated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Addressing the section on education of the Pan-American scientific congress at the Pan-American Union, John H. Fahey of Boston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, praised the development of the commercial high school and said:

"I believe that the cooperation al-

ready begun can go still further. As far as our business organizations are concerned, every city of any size in this country should have a committee of education among its business men.

"So far as the international field is concerned, I believe that organized methods should be devised for the exchange of students between the countries of North and South America, and for better organized methods of cooperation between the business men of those countries. And likewise we believe in sending some of our leading business men to these countries. Out of it can come mutual advantage. In educating our youths we must not neglect our business men themselves."

Breadth of Training Urged

General educational aims should ever be in the foreground in commercial training schools, said Dean Roswell C. McCrea of the Wharton school of the University of Pennsylvania.

"A properly organized school of commerce," he said, "should realize many of the ideals of the college of arts and sciences, at the same time embodying democratic ideals and a purposeful quality lacking for most students in the old-fashioned college. To this end courses other than those strictly technical should be woven into the curriculum, so as to afford the student, as far as may be, a liberal outlook, historical perspective and a grasp of scientific and philosophic method. This means including in the curriculum courses in English, history, psychology, economics, politics, sociology and a science, preferably biology or chemistry. I would omit mathematics and foreign languages from the list of required studies. Where they are needed for utilitarian ends ample opportunity for elective study should be afforded.

"In the distribution of courses of study I would mix business studies with more general ones throughout the four years of the course. The first year's work should emphasize knowledge of environment, physical, economic and social, largely from the standpoint of utilization. The second year should emphasize mental processes involving an application of principles to practical affairs. The last two years should be both more general and more specialized, for the business man should have breadth as well as special training."

Engineering Education

After discussing the advantages to be derived by the engineering profession and the technical school from a system of cooperation, Dr. John H. Leete, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, told the delegates to the congress that there were two important fields for such cooperation. These are: The revision and, to some extent, the standardization, of courses of study, and the provision of opportunity for closer contact between the school and the profession.

As to the revision of the courses of study, Dr. Leete made mention of the existence of a joint committee of the various national engineering societies appointed in 1907 to study this question. He intimated that the problem might have been simplified by the division of the field, a separate committee being delegated from each society to answer for their branch of engineering the questions: What should the graduate know? What should he be trained to do? What particular qualities should be cultivated?

Taking up the matter of provision of direct contact between the school and the profession, Dr. Leete told of the methods adopted by the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

PAN-AMERICAN IDEAL URGED AS SCHOOL STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the schools of all the Americas should teach less nationalism and more internationalism was the argument of Senor Ernestina A. Lopez de Nelson of Argentina in an address this morning before the primary education subsection of the Pan-American scientific congress.

The education now given the children, she said, does not prepare them for the Pan-American feeling of brotherhood which is so desirable, but fills them with false conceptions and predisposes them to look on their American neighbors with suspicion. The American nations should get away from the habit of looking toward European civilization for inspiration and models, and should seek stimulation and ideas among themselves. The influence of Europe is less desirable, she said, than that which the American nations can give to each other.

It is a false patriotism, she declared, to inculcate in the minds of children the idea that in all comparisons of his native land with foreign countries, the former always should be given the advantage. This false patriotism, she said, will cause the countries to cheat themselves out of the advantages of cooperation and of reciprocal instruction. In the school-room, she asserted, must be inculcated Pan-Americanism, and the children should be taught to admire the glories, the beauties and the heroes of all other American countries as well as their own.

To arrange for this radical change in child education in America, she urged the holding of a Pan-American congress with no other object than to "coordinate a program of general education for the whole continent, with the fundamental idea of giving special importance to the reciprocal knowledge of the American nations. Among other things it would promote the production of fine American books for the use of children."

Attendance at school should be made compulsory for children between the ages of 8 and 13, was the opinion expressed by Eduardo Rogo of Uruguay, who discussed the question of compulsory attendance at elementary schools. He gave several methods by which a

compulsory attendance law could be made effective, among them being: The establishment of free schools in sufficient number, well distributed throughout the country, so that no one may plead lack of schools as an excuse for non-attendance; punishment for parents who make use of the services of their children within the ages mentioned, during class hours; a law prohibiting owners of workshops or factories from employing children of school age; societies by well-to-do persons to provide clothing and shoes and the organization of a school police service.

Miss Tarbell on Girls' Training

"The just training of the average girl, as of the average boy, must be based on a consideration of what the girl probably will do during the remainder of her life," said Ida M. Tarbell of New York.

"The average girl marries," continued Miss Tarbell. "The census of 1910 showed that at that time there were nearly 30,000,000 women and girls over 15 years of age in the United States. Of this number 70 per cent were, or had been, married or would marry. That proves the future state of the average girl is matrimony."

Miss Tarbell said that of the 30,000,000 about 7,250,000 were engaged in gainful occupations, but that the average period of working life is short, from three to five years.

"The girl who works marries," she said. "In the vast majority of cases her occupation then becomes the complicated and socially important one of house-keeping and rearing children. This is her business. In the vast majority of cases she must do her work on a small income."

"The woman as a rule comes to her task without systematic training. Educational systems refuse to regard the care of a family as a vocation. Parents generally consent that when she marries she can pick up what she needs to know. The results are deplorable. Economically the woman is an unskilled worker, spending an income produced by a skilled worker, that is, by labor to which her partner in the business of making a home and rearing a family, has been trained. From an economic standpoint this relation is as unfair as it is wasteful."

"Is an adequate training possible? The present attempts to give it are only half-hearted and superficial, the matter being treated as if it involved only the teaching of mechanical processes, cooking or making a bed. Only a short period is given to it, and little attempt is made to adapt instruction to the special condition of different strata.

"This training should be general and should begin in the kindergarten and continue through the high school. Nothing else will satisfy the demand that our social system makes on the home. Nothing else is going to lift the stigma that now rests on housekeeping labor for hire. Labor for which no scientific training is provided always is despised."

Employments Considered

A study of the employments into which women and girls go shows that the school should get hold of them sooner, keep them longer, and make wise use of their play to develop resourcefulness, initiative and self-respect in their tasks, was the declaration of Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge of the University of Chicago. Women and girls have availed themselves ably of the educational opportunities hitherto offered them, she asserted, and there is no reason to believe that they would not respond to opportunities more closely related to current demands. A knowledge of governmental administration is most important for women, she said, because they must rely on this as a condition for efficient household management.

Fitting for Citizenship

In a paper on "The Education of Women as Measured in Civic and Social Relations," Miss Susan M. Kingsbury of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., said: "Women today are facing the responsibilities of citizenship and of the elector, and their field of civic usefulness is that of responsibility for so-called social welfare."

Education of all women, said Miss Kingsbury, should be of a nature to fit them for citizenship, for the duties of an elector, for the responsibilities of social welfare, and special preparation should be offered those who wish to become leaders for social betterment or teachers in social educational institutions. The former must be given thoroughly regenerated courses of civics, in the public schools, calculated to catch the child at the maturest age possible.

SCHOOL CENTERS ADVOCATED IN CIVICS MEETING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Every school building in the United States was pictured as a potential town hall at Wednesday's session of the American Civic Association, at which Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, presided.

Miss Wilson described the social center movement as a plan to make each school building, now idle 18 hours or more each day, the meeting and voting place of citizens of its district, associated in one non-partisan, non-exclusive organization to deliberate questions on which they vote and to promote in more direct ways the life and happiness of the neighborhood and city or town.

President E. J. Ward of the University of Wisconsin said the plan offered a means of preparedness that would mean development of a nation with a backbone.

Lady Aberdeen described sociological conditions in Dublin and announced an offer of \$2500 by Lord Aberdeen for the best plan for a new Dublin.

All officers of the association were re-elected.

COALFIELDS OF CHILE COVER AN EXTENSIVE AREA

In Quality the Product is Said to Compare Very Favorably With That of Other Countries — Progress of Industry

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) SANTIAGO, Chile.—Renewed interest having been manifested of late in the coal industry of this country, it may be well to consider the extent of the coal fields. William E. Raby, a mining engineer, in an article on this subject, published recently, says:

"Starting at the north from Dichato in the province of Concepcion, the outcrops appear generally in a north to southerly direction, passing through Tome, Penco, Concepcion, Coronel, Lota and then into the province of Aranco, through Maquegua, Colico, Curanilahue, Los Rios, Pilpilco and Cuyuco as far as Cafete, where it goes into the sea. All the land west of this line is coal bearing, with the exception of the peninsula of Tumbes and Tetas on the Bio-Bio river.

"In the department of Lautaro, the terrestrial coal diminishes, as is evident by limited extent of outcrops, there being indications on the promontories of Coronel and Lota, that disappear in the sea. The submarine indications, however, appear endless. To arrive at an approximate estimate, it is considered feasible to mine as far as 3000 meters from the shore line, without the cost of production being excessive in drainage and ventilation, to leave a fair profit to the miner.

The coalfields of the province of Concepcion comprise parts of the departments (counties) of Coelemu, Concepcion, Talcahuano and Lautaro; the first three being situated north of the Bio-Bio and the fourth to the south of said river; the best seams in the whole province existing in the latter department. In the departments of Coelemu, Concepcion and Talcahuano, two thirds of this carboniferous formation is submarine, and the other third may be considered on land.

"It not being possible that the whole of 3130 square kilometers of coalfield area is workable, it is reasonable to reduce it considerably to arrive at an approximation. This reduction must be made for loss through faults and means of working, for deficiency in management of works, impurities in seams, etc., and it is safe to reduce this given area by 50 per cent, which leaves 1565 square kilometers (386,719 acres) workable.

"The seams found in this coal formation are seldom less than three, as many as five and never less than two. A total thickness of three meters may be taken over an area of 1565 square kilometers. One square kilometer contains 1,000,000 square meters, which area multiplied by three gives 3,000,000 cubic meters of coal per square kilometer. Taking the specific weight of our coal at 1.2, gives 3,600,000 tons of coal per kilometer, which in a workable area of 1565 kilometers results in the enormous quantity of 5,634,000 tons. This quantity with an annual consumption of 3,000,000 tons would last for 1878 years. The 3,000,000 tons per annum at the price of \$15 gold, of 18 pence per ton, signifies \$45,000,000 gold annually for the country. These figures, though approximate, suffice to give an unquestionable idea of the riches in these two provinces in the coal industry alone.

"Our coal is used successfully today in metal foundries, steamships, railway locomotives, gasworks, domestic purposes and in all factories where steam power is employed, the one exception being in the naval warships, where the native coal is looked on furtively and only used in very limited quantities.

"Chile's coal is inferior to that from Newcastle by only 16 per cent. This places it in very favorable comparison with English coal and equal to those from other countries, such as Germany, Australia, Japan, etc.; consequently we can count on a coal here of excellent quality for almost any use, and equal to many others that today figure among the first on the list."

Taking up the development of the industry, Mr. Raby says: "This began about 1843, and has gone on gradually and slowly since. The coal production in Chile in 1909 was 887,594 tons, and that imported during the same year amounted to 1,302,520 tons, at a value of \$26,050,400 gold of 18 pence at \$20 per ton. Men employed in the 14 mines working were 7175, supporting a total population of 25,000. The power employed was a total of 6540 horsepower. The nominal capital invested in the industry amounted to \$32,970,000. Much has yet to be done for the coal industry to make it assume the importance that awaits it."

INQUIRY MADE INTO POWDER COMPANIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It became known last night that the department of justice recently began an investigation to determine whether the DuPont, Atlas and Hercules Powder companies, the three units into which the supreme court dissolved the old Du Pont Company, the so-called trust, were obeying the terms of that decree.

Word reached the department that stockholders in the DuPont Company were about to form some sort of holding company, which might violate the supreme court's mandate. The investigation has not progressed far enough to determine whether there is warrant for any action by the department.

There have been no complaints, it was said last night, of a general combination among munition factories.



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PAN-AMERICAN TOUR ENDED BY LEHIGH LEADER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Dr. Benjamin L. Miller, professor of geology in Lehigh University, has returned from a seven months' trip through Central and South America, in which 22,500 miles were covered. Accompanied by Dr. J. T. Singewald, Jr., of Johns Hopkins University, Professor Miller inspected most of the important silver, copper, tin and gold mines, iron, sulphur and nitrate deposits, and, as a result Lehigh's collections will be increased by about a ton of valuable specimens illustrating all the leading mining districts in South America.

Professors Miller and Singewald visited the Panama canal and viewed the slides in Gaillard cut.

Two months were spent visiting the important tin, silver and copper mines of the high plateaus of Bolivia. While in the Andes of Bolivia a trip was made across Lake Titicaca to Cuzco, Peru, to see the old Inca and pre-Inca ruins which exist there. One night was spent in the camp of Professor Bingham of Yale, who has been studying these interesting ruins for several years.

In Chile several sulphur deposits were visited. The iron deposits of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Tofo, Chile, proved to be extremely interesting, and also the extensive operations of the Chile Copper Company at Chuquibambilla and the Braden Copper Company, near Rancagua. On the way north a week was spent in the desert regions of North Chile, studying the valuable and unique nitrate deposits.

From Callao a trip was made over the famous Oroya railroad, which reaches an altitude of 15,865 feet.

TELLS OF PANAMA RAILWAY EXTENSIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. W. Wilson, electrical engineer for the Panama street railway, arrived in New York yesterday with encouraging news of the condition of the Panama canal. Mr. Wilson predicted that the canal would be ready for business again on March 1, for he said that work on the slide was progressing rapidly when he left the zone.

"Our electric railway has had rather light traffic since the blocking of the canal," said Mr. Wilson, "but the Panama railway has been taxed to its freight-carrying capacity. We are extending a line to Ft. Amador, the new American fortification between Panama City and the mouth of the canal. We are putting up a big power house to supply our current. This we now buy from the canal people.

"The Panama government is progressing so satisfactorily with the work on the new Chiriqui railway, built to connect the rich producing district of Boquete with the coast at David, that the opening of the line is now set for May 1. David is now a bustling town of 8000 inhabitants, that now boasts of electric lights, refrigerating plant and a telephone system. The road will tap fine agricultural and grazing country."

IRRIGATION AIDS TO ARABLE ACREAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That only a relatively small portion of the hundreds of millions of arable acres of the United States in the regions where rainfall is deficient can be brought under cultivation by means of irrigation before the available supply of water is exhausted was the statement of Samuel Fortier, chief of irrigation investigations, office of public roads and rural engineering of the department of agriculture. In California alone, he said, there is a total area of about 21,000,000 acres of arable land, but the available supply of water is likely to be exhausted when 10,000,000 acres have been supplied with the necessary water.

He urged that the federal government should specialize on the construction of great reservoirs and leave the construction of distributing systems and the colonization of the reclaimed land to the states and smaller divisions. One

of the chief functions of the states, he said, should be to make credit easier for the settlers.

ASCENDANCY SEEN IN GRADUATE WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The time when it was necessary for the American graduate to go to Europe to pursue his post-graduate work has long passed, and the number doing so is rapidly decreasing, declared Dr. William Henry Carpenter of Columbia University, New York. The student doing advanced work, however, he said, was not to be discouraged from placing himself under the tutelage of a master, no matter where he might find him. He spoke of the ever-quicken influence of the graduate school in the educational world, declaring that American education in its scope and efficiency depends largely on the attitude of the graduate school. What American scholarship is, he said, will be almost wholly of the graduate school's making. But in its insistence on higher standards of work its influence reaches downwards to the college as well as outward and upward to hitherto untrodden paths of knowledge.

ARGENTINA VESSEL TO BE RETURNED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—According to a statement issued by the minister of foreign affairs, the British government has decided to return the Argentine coasting steamer Presidente Mitre, which was captured recently by a British cruiser, and engages not to take hostile action against the other Argentine vessels navigating under the same conditions.

Argentina at the same time withdraws all claims in connection with the capture and agrees to accept guarantees of immunity for vessels in so far as those vessels make no alteration in the usual course along the coast.

The Presidente Mitre was seized by a British transport off Cape San Antonio late in November and her passengers sent into Montevideo. The vessel belonged to the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, and the reason for the seizure given was that she was owned by German capital. At the time the Presidente Mitre was navigating under the Argentine flag. The Argentine government made complaint to Great Britain regarding the seizure.

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN ARRIVES HOME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. Joseph E. Willard, American ambassador to Spain, arrived here Wednesday on the steamship Rochambeau for a brief visit at his home in Fairfax, Va. Colonel Willard declined to discuss all political conditions in Spain, but said that efforts to establish a new direct steamship service between Spain and the United States were receiving the earnest cooperation of the Spanish government.

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CONGRESS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC OVER ARMY BILL

Members Find Country Favors Adding to Navy Strength and Coast Defenses, but Objects to Forced Military Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the sentiments expressed in private by influential members of Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, are a fair indication of the way the wind is blowing, the administration is not going to have the easiest time putting through its preparedness program. There probably will not be much difficulty in passing reasonable navy and fortification bills, but it will not be a simple matter unless indications are decidedly misleading, to put through the army bill.

Senators and representatives appear unable to arouse enthusiasm over the proposed continental army. Especially is this true of the Democrats, who are opposed on general grounds to a large standing army of any kind or anything that looks like militarism. Besides entertaining decided views on the question themselves, they have begun to hear from home—the church societies, farmers' granges and other groups are sending petitions and resolutions opposed to the army plans, and the representatives in Congress are bound to heed this sentiment from their states when they come to vote on the bills. They want to support the administration, but they appear outspokenly prepared to desert the leaders in this phase of the preparedness program unless it is modified considerably.

"Most of the members on our side seem very passive on the whole program," said one of the leading Democrats in discussing the situation. "They seem to be sorry that the President has raised the preparedness question at all, but since it has been raised they want to support the administration in any reasonable way. They are not ready to go to extremes, however, and show little enthusiasm over any of it. I am speaking of the most of the members on our side—of course there are some radicals who would vote for anything that could be proposed in the line of military and naval increases, and still others, peace-at-any-price men, who go to the other extreme—but the ones who represent the most votes in both houses, I think, wish the question had never come up." The member who said this is himself in favor of substantial navy increases and also of some form of strong military system in the country—he is, in fact, an admirer of the German military system, so he does not voice these opinions out of any desire to find conditions as he pictures them.

To put the matter in a nutshell, a feeling seems to pervade Congress that the country is willing to strengthen the navy and better the coast defenses but not willing to impose military training upon the citizens; that the country is willing to spend a good deal of money, if necessary, to buy ships and guns and mines and munitions—the material for war—but not willing to plant the seeds of war in the thought of American boys by imposing military training in the schools and colleges. Buy all the steel and powder and material things that are necessary, they say, so long as you leave the boys alone. The country is not ready, they contend, for the President's army of 400,000 "disciplined citizens" proposed in his recent message—the "citizenry trained and accustomed to the use of arms" as proposed in his message of a year ago.

The main arguments against the army plan, as heard in private conversations with senators and representatives during the recess, may be summarized about as follows:

1. Any approach to militarism in the United States is unpopular.
2. No volunteer citizen army scheme would succeed, because the men could not be paid enough to attract them from private life. The first year or two it would succeed because of the enthusiasm over a new thing, but after the novelty wears off it would fail.
3. The present standing army is below the authorized strength because the men are not available. The army offers no attractions for them compared with civil life.
4. The country does not need a large army because it is not approachable by a large invading force. Separated from Europe and Asia by two great oceans, no nation would undertake to attack the United States if protected by an adequate navy and coast defenses.
5. Coordination of military forces now available—standing army, militia and reserves—would be adequate police power, and that is all the country wants of an army in time of peace. Useless army posts should be abolished and troops stationed where they are needed.
6. A large army would be unnecessary expense at a time when the treasury shows a deficit.

AUTO DRIVER SENTENCED

Joseph E. L. Miller, a Weymouth quarry owner, was found guilty in the Dedham superior court Wednesday and sentenced to one year in the house of correction upon a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor on April 15, when he ran down Patrick H. Butler, chief of the Weymouth police. Mr. Butler passed away within two hours after being struck. The accused, who accepted the verdict without entering an appeal, admitted that he pleaded guilty to operating an automobile under the influence of liquor Feb. 11, 1914, in the Plymouth court and paid a fine of \$100.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS DISCUSS PAGEANT PLANS

(Continued from page one)

University of Michigan. Poetry both sung and spoken will be used as the vehicle of expression by the 300 participants in the Michigan pageant. Folk dances, music on native instruments, tableaux and elaborate costumes and staging have been arranged for. The feature of each country will be in charge, whenever possible, of a student from that country. The pageant will be given under the direction of Prof. J. R. Brunn, who will prepare the scenario in collaboration with Dr. H. S. Mallory.

Other means of extending the cosmopolitan movement which were brought out by F. B. Foulk in his address "Strengthening the Cosmopolitan Movement" included the foundation of a central office for the whole movement with a paid secretary, the establishment of a life membership by which men of note may become members of the association, and the establishment of a cosmopolitan lecture bureau by the various clubs, under the direction of which the best men in each Cosmopolitan Club may be sent around to talk on topics relating to their own country.

This plan is already being tried by the University of Michigan with success. Pan-American relations were discussed by P. Albizu y Campos of Porto Rico, president of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club, at the Wednesday afternoon session.

Mr. Campos said that the attitude of the United States toward Cuba after the war with Spain had been a potent influence in determining the general feeling in Spanish-American countries toward the United States. He said that the idealism with which South American people once surrounded their thought of the United States because of its democracy had gradually given place to the feeling that the United States has a great capacity for being aggressive on an ideal plane, if such a thing were possible.

The last 10 years have been ones of rapid advancement in South America, he said, and the realization has come to its people that to develop the country to its best advantage, technical knowledge as well as artistic is necessary. The people of the United States have this technical knowledge, and the visits of South Americans are tending toward a better understanding which is bound to increase, he said, with the result that North and South America promise to become the backbone of future democracy.

Reports of committees and the transaction of other business this morning, a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club, at which the Rev. Charles F. Dole and President Lemuel Murlin of Boston University and several delegates will speak on various phases of cosmopolitanism, a visit to the State House and the annual dinner tonight at the Harvard Union are the events on today's program. Dean A. E. Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be the toastmaster and Dr. George Gordon and Samuel W. McCall, Governor-elect of Massachusetts, the guests of honor and chief speakers. Retiring and new officers of the association will make remarks.

A change in the program by which Prof. Francis G. Peabody, who was to have spoken today, gave his address preceding the reception at Phillips Brooks House, occurred yesterday afternoon. Professor Peabody, speaking on the "Cosmopolitanism of Religion," said religion should be the most cosmopolitan of all things; if it means anything, it means everything, but as a matter of fact there is nothing so gurdured with prejudices, perversions of its greatness and provincialism. It is provincialism that has impaired the work of the foreign missions, he said, the idea that one is taking abroad a sectarian thing, instead of something that can be worked on a cooperative basis.

Cooperative work of all denominations is necessary for a cosmopolitan religion, for real cosmopolitanism means a larger unity and a more comprehensive understanding. Paul was a cosmopolitan. In Athens, surrounded by its gods, he did not disdain them, but with candid and open mind took the people just where they were and talked to them from an inscription that he saw on one of their own monuments, as text, "To an Unknown God." Paul had the great secret of cosmopolitanism, which is to permit those who are isolated to cultivate a larger mind. The demand is increasing for cosmopolitanism instead of provincialism, "the solution to antagonism is not in controversy, but in assent, not assent to opinions but to a higher point of view," Professor Peabody concluded.

JEWIS PLAN ORGANIZATION

Permanent organization of the temporary Jewish congress committee of Boston will take place at a meeting to be held in the Ford building on Jan. 18. More than 200 religious, fraternal and educational societies have been asked to send delegates. The delegates will be asked to decide whether or not they wish to participate in the American Jewish Congress, the body that intends to take action on measures for obtaining equal rights for the Jews of Europe, particularly in Russia and Rumania, and in addition, assist the Zionist movement for a spiritual and educational center for Jews in Palestine.

NORWEGIAN MAIL RELEASED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Swedish minister informed the state department today that Norwegian mail from Christiania, detained by Great Britain, has been allowed to proceed. The bags, mostly parcel post, were not opened.

BUSINESS WOMEN MEET

An informal supper of the Boston Business Women's Club was held last evening, about 150 members being present. Gifts were distributed from a handsomely decorated tree.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION SETS HEARING TOPIC

Witnesses Before Public Service Commission Say Price Could Be Greatly Reduced and Still Leave Good Profit

Witnesses before the Massachusetts public service commission today testified under examination that, according to their information, the yearly charge to a telephone subscriber for an extension set could readily be reduced by half and still leave the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company a good profit.

It was urged that the charge of \$9 a year for an extension attached to an unlimited business telephone and of \$6 for a suburban telephone be greatly reduced and that the subscribers be given permission to purchase their own extension instruments on the open market and have them attached to the trunk line by a competent electrician without referring the matter to the telephone company.

Today's hearing was held by the commission as a result of a resolve of the 1915 Legislature requesting an investigation of telephone extension sets and rates. Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission presided, and the other members were in attendance, as was William H. O'Brien, chief of the board of telephone and telegraph department, who sat with the commissioners. About 25 people were in the hearing room.

Among those present were: E. K. Hall, vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company; Senator Julius Garst of Worcester; Charles H. Porter of Newton; Clarence C. Colby, a salesman for the Sampson Electric Company of Boston; J. H. Lane, traffic manager of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, and A. A. Noel, superintendent of the New Bedford Automatic Telephone Company. The chairman first asked for the views of the public.

Senator Garst declared that the telephone situation is an infringement on the public rights. He favored legislation to enable subscribers to purchase their own instruments and have them connected to the trunk line without seeking the consent of the telephone company. He urged a big reduction in the yearly rental charges for extension service.

Mr. Porter said that an extension set is under no conditions and added burden on the facilities of the telephone company, as only one instrument—either the main instrument or the extension—could be used at a time. He declared that the extension set enables a subscriber oftentimes to answer his telephone when called quicker than if he depended solely on the main instrument, thereby increasing the efficiency of the service, especially in single houses where the women many times are on the second floor with the main instrument on the first floor. He thought \$3 ought to pay the yearly cost for an extension in a suburban home.

Mr. Colby was examined in considerable detail by Commissioners Macleod and Eastman and he described the many different types of telephone sets and extensions on P. B. X. (private branch exchange) lines, those used in apartment houses, and the like.

He brought out that until a few years ago the instrument companies had a good business installing extension sets to trunk lines. He thought this was made prohibitive through some legislative act or order of some state commission between 1900 and 1905.

At this point Vice-President Hall interrupted and said that the change came about as a result of an order of the courts in a suit by a telephone company against an instrument firm.

A case in California was cited by Mr. Colby, who said that the telephone company connects up a house or business place with trunk line service and then the Western Electric Company, a subsidiary, connects the P. B. X. service, all the apparatus being the property of the companies. This service, said he, enables the subscriber to throw a switch and talk with other instruments in his home or factory; while by throwing it in the opposite direction connection with the trunk service is made.

It was Mr. Colby's belief that the yearly charge for extension service ought to be not more than \$2. Instruments of this type, said he, can be sold at \$4 to \$5 and give good service for as many years, giving the telephone company a fair profit. He characterized the telephone company now as making a "handsome" profit on extension service.

Mr. Colby asked that the public service board take steps toward standardizing extension telephone instruments. His firm and several others are to furnish the commission with figures bearing on the selling price of instruments on the open market together with annual rental and upkeep costs.

Mr. Noel said the New Bedford automatic concern charges the same price for extension sets as does the New England Telephone Company, and he urged the commission to take no drastic action to the detriment of his company. He declared that in some cases the extension sets increase the use of a line by 50 per cent.

Vice-President Hall protested against any arrangement whereby private parties might be permitted to install telephone apparatus and make it a part of the large system. The company is responsible for the service, he said, and should have control of every part of it. Telephone instruments are as much a part of our system as are the switchboards, he declared.

The present rates in Massachusetts are

generally accepted as the minimum rates for extension service, he said. In many parts of the United States, the rates are higher, but in no case are they less than \$6 a year.

Mr. O'Brien cross-examined Mr. Hall, endeavoring to bring out that an extension set was of equal advantage to the telephone company and the subscriber in that it aids the exchange operator and speeds up traffic over the telephone system. He contended that there ought to be a reduction in the annual charge. To this Mr. Hall did not agree and declared that an extension set costs as much as a main set for upkeep and the like. He admitted, however, that such a set was of some benefit to traffic.

GOVERNOR URGES CARE IN HANDLING OF OSBORNE CASE

Superintendent of Prisons Is Reported Cautioned Against Hasty Decision on Removal

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman stepped into the Osborne-Riley prison controversy today, advising Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley against "hasty decision" on the removal of Thomas Mott Osborne, according to a report in circulation at the capital.

Superintendent Riley had announced that unless Mr. Osborne resigned today he would remove him, as a result of the Sing Sing warden's indictment on charges of negligence and immorality. Whitman's alleged promise to retain Mr. Osborne unless the charges were proven was cited as a powerful influence in the warden's favor. The Governor today received hundreds of telegrams and letters demanding that Mr. Osborne be retained pending his trial.

REJECTS OFFER TO FILL OSBORNE'S PLACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and Governor Whitman in Albany occupied almost all yesterday and last night in consideration of the situation brought about in Sing Sing prison by the indictment of Osborne.

There was a long conference with Dr. George W. Kirchwey, former dean of Columbia law school, in the course of which Mr. Riley made his offer to Dr. Kirchwey of the wardenship. The latter declined it at once, saying that he would not thus be a party to the removal of Mr. Osborne or to what he considered would be the subsequent blow to prison reform as advocated by Mr. Osborne.

VIOLATION OF LOAN LAWS IS INDICATED

Testimony at today's hearing at the State House before Frank H. Pope, state supervisor of small loans, brought out that certain loan agencies had not obtained the signature of the wives of married men as required by law before making loans to city employees. Several men on the city payroll were examined by George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel for the city, and it was further revealed that some of the men who had patronized the loan offices had been requested to sign blank papers.

In other instances, the testimony indicated, additional clauses had been inserted in the papers after the borrower had affixed his signature. J. M. Strauss, a money lender, was on the stand a part of the time; his counsel being Charles H. Innes. City employees present today included Patrick H. Fallon, who said he had paid \$2.50 a month for two years on a \$15 loan; Benjamin Silvatelli, Edward E. Hassenfuss and William A. Ryan.

Mr. Pope asked the employees if they had been presented with a pink slip, issued by his office, which contained a rule and printed instructions as to installment payments. None of the borrowers had ever seen such a slip, they said.

PROMPT MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT URGED

The New Haven Railroad Company issued today the following order to all field men of the traffic department:

"Effective at once and until further notice it is desired that you desist from any further solicitation of freight and in lieu thereof institute a systematic campaign among all receivers and shippers of freight on the New Haven railroad, prevailing upon them to promptly release cars by expediting unloading in order that the terminals may be relieved quickly, thereby avoiding congestion and enabling the company to return the foreign equipment on our rails to the home lines more rapidly.

"Patrons of the company taking delivery of freight through the houses, should also be impressed with the importance of promptly taking away all traffic consigned to them, thus avoiding a congestion of these facilities.

"Will you please have your forces start this work at once and on any questions of overlapping territory confer one with the other and evolve some satisfactory scheme to bring about the desired results promptly."

GOOD ROAD BOND ISSUE

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Tex.—The 30 days' campaign for good roads bonds in precinct No. 1 ended with an election in which the voters approved an issue of \$400,000 by a vote of 734 to 301, 44 more than the necessary two thirds majority, says the Dallas News. A dispatch printed in Sunday's News erroneously stated the amount as \$100,000.

Tremont and
Boylston Sts.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Holiday Clearance Sale Continues

Many Important Values Go on Sale
Friday and Saturday

Suits, Coats, Gowns, Waists, Skirts Silk Petticoats, Sweaters and Furs

This Is One of the Greatest Money-Saving Sales of the Entire Year

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

PARK BOARD TO MOVE QUARTERS TO CITY HALL

Removal of the offices of the park and recreation department from 33 Beacon street, to the fifth floor of the city hall is one of the economy and efficiency plans of the present city administration for the coming year.

Efforts to have the city law department remove from the Tremont building in Tremont street where the city pays several hundreds of dollars for the rental of the large suite occupied by the corporation counsel and his corps of assistants having failed, the consent of Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation commission, to have his offices brought down to the city hall were more successful.

Richard A. Lynch, superintendent of public buildings, under direction of Mayor Curley began fixing up several rooms on the fifth floor of city hall for the occupancy of the park department early in 1916. When the park and recreation department shall have been installed on the fifth floor of the old city hall building there will be no more rooms available for any other city department in that structure.

The mayor and the public building inspector have held many consultations during the past year about filling the remaining suites in the old city hall building. It is known that the mayor has considered trying to induce the school committee to remove its offices and its force of clerks to the Parkman home in Beacon street, but final disposition of this house is not determined as yet. It is figured the property would net the city many thousands of dollars which might be applied to the erection of a school administration building in some other less central but equally available part of the city.

Another recent housing in the public buildings is the installation of Rupert S. Craven, budget commissioner, and his chief clerk, Charles O. Power, in a large suite of rooms on the third floor of the city hall annex.

It was Mayor Curley's desire several months ago that the budget commission be located in rooms convenient to departments in both the old city hall and the city hall annex and he so informed Superintendent Lynch. The superintendent was able to rearrange some of the health department offices and place the budget commission on the third floor of the annex close to the bridge communicating between city hall and the annex.

The superintendent, some weeks ago, began to fit up and prepare the rooms on the fifth floor of the city hall building for occupancy by a department and the mayor was able to make arrangements for the park and recreation department to remove from the Parkman house.

Capt. John H. Dillon, chairman of the department, told the mayor he was entirely willing to make the change and that he believes the location of his department in the city hall will work to its advantage as he will then be in closer touch with other city departments. It has all along been the desire of Mayor Curley to move all of the city departments into the city hall and the city hall annex if that could be done. So far he has not been able to get the law department nor the finance commission to remove from the Tremont building where their combined rentals cost the city thousands of dollars every year.

MILITARY DRILL UP IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Compulsory military training for boys in the public high and manual training schools of the city was provided for in a resolution by Trustee Edward Pigott at a meeting of the school board Wednesday. The resolution was referred to a committee with instructions to report. The board voted to increase the salaries of all teachers \$120 a year beginning Jan. 1.

DEFENSE CLOSES IN NEW HAVEN ANTI-TRUST CASE

Brief Testimony by Charles S. Mellen on B. & M. Deal Practically Ends Long Trial—Arguments Next Week

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New Haven trial drew unexpectedly near a close today when counsel for the 12 former directors suddenly ended their case. Court adjourned until Monday and arrangements were made to have the case go to the jury probably late Friday, Jan. 7.

Meantime motions to dismiss will be submitted. Rulings on the motions will be made Monday. No arguments will be made other than the concluding arguments of both sides.

The action of the defense came as a surprise and concluded 54 days of testimony interspersed with lengthy arguments on various motions. The government's case occupied most of the time. The defense took only 2½ days for presentation of its case.

Former President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven was the last witness today. His testimony related to the Boston & Maine deal. Immediately after he left the stand counsel for the defense announced their case rested.

Government Attorney Swacker asked adjournment until Monday. Though allowed two days for arguments, Mr. Swacker said the government could present its side in a day and a half.

The government's waiver of rebuttal was due to the nature of the concluding testimony of the defense witnesses. This testimony was largely explanatory of the various railroad deals figuring in the documentary evidence and contained disavowals by witnesses of any criminal intent.

Cross-examination of Charles M. Pratt of the Standard Oil Company, who once was heavily interested in the Boston & Maine railroad, featured the morning session. Mr. Pratt, until little more than a year ago, was a director of the New Haven, having served seven years on the board.

He testified that nearly all his service as a director was in the purchase of the New York & New England and Boston & Maine railroads. Mr. Pratt was dubious of the legal phases involved in the Boston & Maine purchase, he said, and he once consulted Richard Olney to ascertain whether the Boston & Maine's relation to the New Haven was competitive, supplementary or complementary, though he was a seller and not the purchaser in the deal.

Mr. Pratt said the agitation over railroad combinations at that time made him extremely cautious.

Mr. Pratt said he knew the New England line had been acquired by the New Haven but did not believe the acquisition was made merely to obtain control of the New England's commercial traffic.

G. A. R. VETERANS MEET

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Middlesex County G. A. R. Association held its thirtieth meeting here yesterday. The W. R. C. also met, the two organizations joining in afternoon exercises. There were a number of speakers. These officers were chosen: Capt. Charles G. Kauffman of Lexington, commander; Eben Carpenter of Malden, senior vice-commander; W. C. M. Howe of Reading, junior vice-commander; William B. Foster of Lexington, adjutant; Robert Morrison of Malden, chaplain; Eben Pike of Cambridge, quartermaster; S. B. Dearborn of Wakefield, surgeon; Samuel Mildram of Melrose, officer of the day; Joseph Noble of Stoneham, officer of the guard; George Houghton of Somerville, patriotic instructor; Commander Clarke of post 136, Cambridge, sergeant major; Charles Robinson of Melrose, quartermaster sergeant.

COL. ROOSEVELT IS EXPECTED TO BACK NOMINEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Republicans conversant with the political situation in their ranks say they do not fear any subversivity to the "hyphen" element in the platform of the party to be formulated at the Chicago convention. They are not concerned over a situation which, in their opinion, will never arise, and assert that Colonel Roosevelt will have no fault to find with the patriotic tenor of the Chicago declaration.

During the meeting here of the Republican national committee one of the party leaders said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Colonel Roosevelt has, on more than one occasion, said he was ready to support actively any nominee of the Republican party who is not personally objectionable to him. I have no fear that the one whom he might consider objectionable will be considered by the convention and I confidently feel that he will support the nominee."

"From another high Republican source came the information that Colonel Roosevelt had so embittered himself to the German element that his nomination was out of the question. 'If he had not gone so far,' said the Republican leader in his zeal for the allied cause as to antagonize every German sympathizer in the country, he might and likely would be the Republican nominee. There is not a German society in the country will have his picture on the wall, and time was when it was on the wall of every German society."

Democrats here profess to welcome the talk of Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate and say it assures Mr. Wilson's election.

A Washington Republican who asserts that he knows what happened at the "Gary dinner," says there was no politics in it. No political speeches were made and no boom was launched.

NO NEW WORD ON LUSITANIA CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was stated by a high authority in the state department at noon that no word had come from Ambassador Gerard during the morning as to the Lusitania case. The situation remains the same as explained recently in these dispatches, namely that a settlement is expected in the near future. Ambassador Bernstorff, it is understood, is clothed with power to negotiate a settlement, and conferences and correspondence with Secretary Lansing have been proceeding looking to an understanding.

ALIEN STATION PLAN TO BE CONSIDERED

Commissioner of Immigration Henry J. Skeffington received word from Congressman Peter Tague today that the congressional committee on appropriations would consider the petition for \$800,000 needed for construction of a new immigration station at Jeffers point, and that favorable action was probable. This assurance was given to Congressman Tague by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Newton, in advance of Congress voting on the appropriation.

Delay in the construction of the new station has been due to a lack of the \$800,000 necessary to make up the amount of the lowest estimates of the contractors. There was \$365,000 appropriated but it fell short by \$800,000.

PUBLIC URGED TO FEED BIRDS

An appeal to the public to feed the birds during the months that the ground is covered is being made by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. It requests that scraps of meat and foodstuffs be hung from a limb of a tree or put where it will be accessible for the birds.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Lindley Murray's Effort at Independence

Lindley Murray, who wrote the grammar that was used in American and English schools for so many years, tells an interesting story of his own boyhood. He resided in New York city, and his father had forbidden him ever to leave the house in the evening without asking permission. One night Lindley's uncle invited him to spend the evening with him. His father was not at home, but as he had almost always given Lindley permission to go out when it had been asked, and as he would be under the care of his uncle, the boy decided that it would not be wrong in this one instance to break the rule. But when Lindley's father returned and found the boy gone he was disturbed, and on his return he would hear of no explanations or excuses. He punished the boy for disobedience.

Lindley felt that he had been unjustly treated, and as he was a well grown lad with a little money of his own that he had earned, he decided to leave home. He packed up a few of his belongings, left the house at night, and went to a town near Philadelphia, where he settled himself as a student in a boarding school.

His parents were anxious, of course, but through friends they learned that Lindley was safe, and perhaps they thought the experience would be good for him. At any rate, they let him alone. One day in the streets of Philadelphia he met a friend of his father's from New York, who asked Lindley when he was leaving the city. Lindley did not like to explain the state of things to this gentleman, so he merely said that he was going at once. The gentleman then gave him a letter which he wished delivered in New York at the earliest possible moment. In those days mails were few and slow, and to send a letter by hand was often much better than to trust the slow-going coaches that carried the mail bags over the rough roads. Lindley did not know what excuse to make, so he took the letter and went on.

He had thus pledged himself to deliver the letter, and he did not think it was right to carry it to the postoffice, as he might have done. He did not know any one by whom he could send it. There was nothing for it but to take it himself. So he hired a carriage, as was often the custom of travelers in those days, and made his way to New York as fast as he could. He found the address, delivered the letter, and then went to a quiet boarding place to spend the night. On the street, however, he met his uncle, who was delighted to see him. He told Lindley how much he was missed at home and begged him to go to the house at least long enough to have a talk with his mother. So at last Lindley consented to do this. While he was talking with his mother, his father unexpectedly entered the room. He put his hand on Lindley's shoulder, and earnestly begged him to remain at home. Nothing was said about the cause of the disagreement, but as

Lindley afterward wrote in his biography, his father's tokens of affection and his readiness to welcome him home without referring to his absence, made it easy to decide that home was better than solitary independence.

Game of "Shoes"

Have your children made a game of "Shoes"? If not, get them a large shoe catalogue at once and let them begin. A hundred or two hundred different shaped shoes should be cut out of the book and each should be laid on a piece of plain paper, either white or colored, and an exact duplicate shape cut. There must be only one duplicate for each shoe. The bright colored glazed papers give a bright color to the game. After the pictures and the shapes have been carefully cut out, the game is to mix them all up and then to try to fit them together again. You will enjoy showing the children how to cut carefully and will take as much pleasure in the game as they do themselves. It is amazing how many shapes are almost alike, and yet the slightest difference will give you a long hunt for the proper mate. At a party a prize may be offered to the one who manages to match the greatest number.—The Country Gentleman.

The Little Shoemaker

There's a little wee man in a little wee house,
Lives over the way, you see,
And he sits at the window and sews all day,
Making shoes for you and me.

A-rap a-tap tap, a-rap a-tap tap,
Hear the hammer's tit-tat-tee.
A-rap a-tap tap, a-rap a-tap tap,
Making shoes for you and me.

He puts his needle in and out,
His thread flies to and fro,
With his tiny awl he bores the holes,
Hear the hammer's busy blow.

A-rap a-tap tap, a-rap a-tap tap,
Hear the hammer's tit-tat-tee.
A-rap a-tap tap, a-rap a-tap tap,
Making shoes for you and me.

—Alice C. D. Riley.

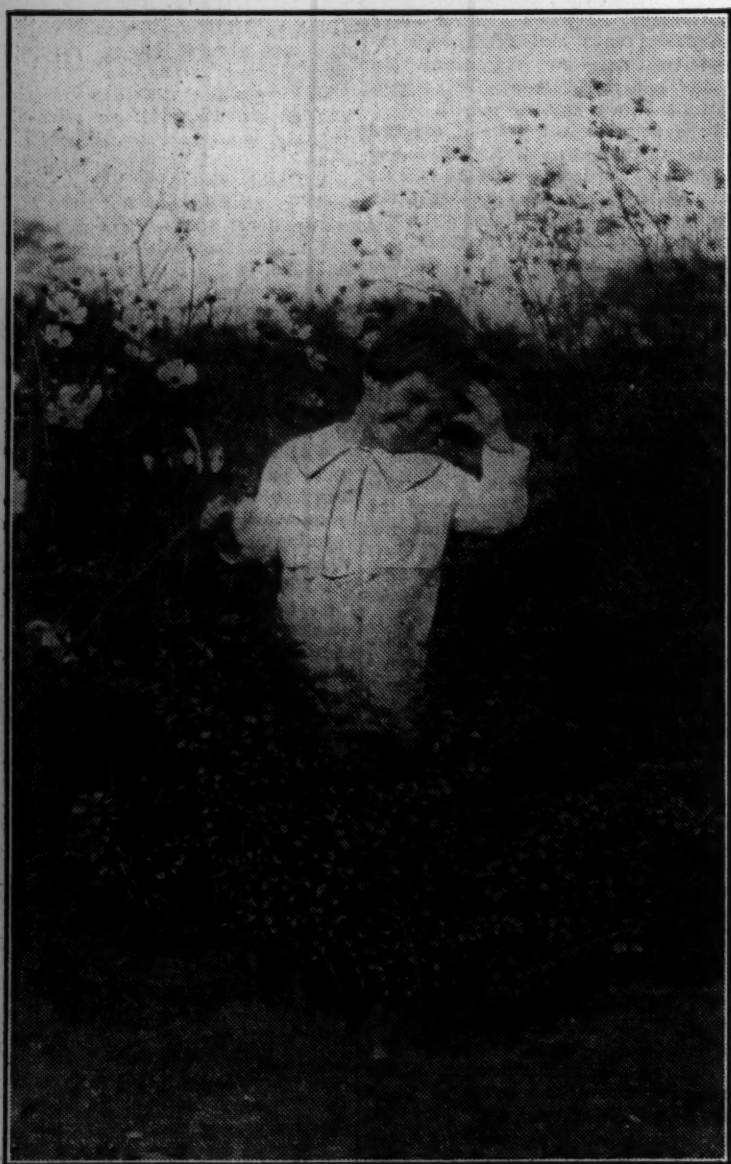
The Zebra's Use

The class in geography was reciting. Turning to a picture of a zebra, the teacher asked:
"Ernest, can you tell me anything about this animal?"
"Yes," was the prompt reply; "it is a zebra and is used to illustrate the letter z."—The Country Gentleman.

Bees Fly Fast

An experiment was once made to see how fast a bee could fly. The hive was attached to the roof of a train, which attained a speed of 30 miles an hour before the bees were left behind.—Chicago Evening Post.

Playing in a Dayton, O., Park



This little boy has been enjoying the playground part of McKinley park, in Dayton, O., and only stopped among the flowers long enough to have his picture snapped. He is three years old, and is very fond of the chute-the-chutes, merry-go-round, swings, and other things provided for the enjoyment of the children. The photograph came from Lloyd B. Coates, Dayton, O.

In this department the most acceptable photograph received each week will be reproduced in The Christian Science Monitor. The subjects may be historic

places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If any suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture, it will be published. Write name and address plainly and inclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

THE GEORGIAN TOY SHOP



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from book "The London Museum," by F. J. Harvey Darton—Illustrated by L. Russell Conway)

In the basement of the London Museum, in old Stafford House, off the street called Pall Mall in London, are many winding passages. Each turn brings into view some interesting relic of old London.

There are charming cardboard models of the old city, reconstructing for us the streets and squares, houses and inns; there is the Duke of Wellington's carriage, or post-chaise, which he used at the battle of Waterloo; there is the ancient Roman boat, dug out of the mud of the Thames; there are prints of old London, and fragments of famous buildings now no longer standing; there are many signs which once hung over inn doorways. But, most fascinating of all, there is the Georgian toy shop.

It stood in London during the reign of King George III., and its wonderful bow front and tiny leaded windowpanes are altogether quaint and charming. What a joy to have been able to stroll

along a whole street lined with such delightful shop windows! Behind the small panes are visible many enchanting wares; toy clocks; toy furniture for dolls' houses; bobbins on which little girls used to make lace and bead work; numerous samplers; an ancient mousetrap worked by weights; stiff-jointed wooden dolls with painted faces; a toy coach, high swung and bright painted, drawn by prancing tin horses; a set of prints of the cries of London.

In old London almost every street peddler had his own cry by which he called attention to his wares. Sometimes nowadays we hear the cry "Sweet lavender," and, on Saturday evenings, at a busy butcher's or grocer's shop, they will now and then cry, "Buy, buy, buy!" But in Georgian London these cries made a perfect din. The cries continued all through the eighteenth century, and the children had collections of them, in book form.

Scenes on a River in the Tropics

In Colonel Roosevelt's book on Brazil he tells of his trip up a river of that country. He says:

"The strange tropical trees, standing densely on the banks, were matted together by long bush ropes—lianas or vines, some very slender and very long. Sometimes we saw brilliant red or blue flowers, or masses of scarlet berries on a queer palm-like tree, or an array of great white blossoms on a much larger tree. In a lagoon bordered by the taquara bamboo a school of big otters were playing; when they came to the surface, they opened their mouths like seals, and made a loud hissing noise. The crested screamers, dark gray and large as turkeys, perched on the very topmost branches of the tallest trees. Hyacinth macaws screamed harshly as they flew across the river."

"At long intervals we passed little clearings. In each stood a house of palm logs, with steeply pitched roof of palm

thatch; and near by were patches of corn and mandioca."

There were various houses and corals or farm yards near the river further on and Colonel Roosevelt saw wild plover and lapwings strolling familiarly among the hens. Parakeets and red-headed tanagers lit in the trees over their heads. In a little houseboat on the bank they saw a woman cooking breakfast on a tiny stove at one end. The boat was really a traveling store or shop. It carried all sorts of things that the people wanted to buy, and went up and down the narrow streams, much as tin peddlers drive in carts through the country roads in some parts of the United States.

Many Races in Philippines

Such a variety of races are represented by the occupants of the Philippines that they speak 31 languages.—Chicago Evening Post.

The Lartigue Mono-Railway

Emerging from the railway station at the junction of Listowel, the Irish traveler is confronted by the strangest railway he has ever seen. It is called the Lartigue Mono-railway, and in all the world there are few like it. The engine and all the odd little cars, or railway carriages, run along a single high rail which is propped up by iron stilts; the rail runs through the centers of the engine and the cars, while their sides overlap and hide the rail. The railway carriages have not the narrow sections dividing them as have most British carriages; the passengers sit facing outwards, the carriages being arranged like panniers on a donkey's back. It is important to keep the balance, so

very often people are asked by the guards to change over to the other side of the train in order that one side may not be heavier than the other. Even if fairly well balanced, the little train has a strange motion, something like that of a rocking chair. It jolts its passengers across nine and one half miles of country, and finally brings them to the fine cliffs and smooth sands of Ballybunion.

Irrigation in Chile

Chile is irrigating more than 2,300,000 acres of land, and has nearly as many acres available for irrigation.—Montreal Daily Star.

Many Ponies at a London Show

There is a page in an old copy of the London Queen, which ought to attract all boys and girls who have learned to ride. There are four pictures of ponies. One is perfectly white, and he has a big rosette of ribbon at his ear. A small boy is riding boots and a stiff hat sits astride him, and we are told that he took first prize in the pony show. Beside this picture, a slender, daintily-built pony that looks as if it must be a bay, is ridden by a young girl who also wears riding boots, and a stiff Derby hat.

Above is a Shetland pony, all black, with a great wavy tail that cascades to

his heels, a thick mane and a long forelock hanging down into his eyes. He has no rider. Beside him is the most interesting picture of all. Another Shetland with a very long tail is decorated with pennants and posters and bags, all marked with a red cross. He has a red and white bridle, and beside him stands a young grenadier. This boy is dressed in a regular grenadier's uniform, with the big thick fur hat that stands up on his head like an enormous muff. This boy in his little uniform and with his gentle Shetland pony went about among the people at the show collecting money in aid of the Red Cross work in London. He was received by Queen Alexandra.

Landing at a Southern Island

Hermann Melville spent much time in the islands of the southern Pacific ocean, and writes about them in his book "Typee." He tells about his landing at one of them as follows:

"As we slowly advanced up the bay, numerous canoes pushed off from the surrounding shores, and we were soon in the midst of quite a flotilla of them, their savage occupants struggling to get aboard of us, and jostling one another in their ineffectual attempts. Occasionally the projecting outriggers of their slight shallops, running foul of one another, would become entangled beneath the water, threatening to capsize the canoes, when a scene of confusion would ensue that baffles description. Such strange outcries and passionate gesticulations I never heard or saw before. You would have thought the islanders were on the point of flying at one another's throats, whereas they were only amicably engaged in disentangling their boats."

"Scattered here and there among the canoes might be seen numbers of coconuts floating closely together in circular groups, and bobbing up and down with every wave. By some inexplicable means these coconuts were all steadily approaching towards the ship. As I leaned curiously over the side, endeavoring to solve their mysterious movements, one mass, far in advance of the rest, attracted my attention. In its center was something I could take for nothing else than a coconut, but which I certainly considered one of the most extraordinary specimens of the fruit I had ever seen. It kept twirling and dancing about among the rest in the most singular manner; and as it drew nearer, I thought it bore a remarkable resemblance to the brown-shaven skull of one of the savages. Presently it betrayed a pair of eyes, and soon I became aware that what I had supposed to have been one of the fruit was nothing else than the head of an islander, who had adopted this singular method of bringing his produce to market. The coconuts were all attached to one another by strips of the husk, partly torn from the shell, and rudely fastened together. Their proprietor, inserting his head into the midst of them, impelled his necklace of coconuts through the water by striking out beneath the surface with his feet."

Carriage That Saved a Queen

A carriage builder has just completed a repairing and renovating job on a vehicle which once played a prominent part in getting an empress out of the country over which her husband had ruled, into another land which promised her, if not her former high estate, at least a place of security.

The vehicle referred to is a four-seated, covered landau, formerly the property of Dr. Evans, an American dentist.

When rumors of the impending fall of the reigning dynasty became insistent, the wife of Napoleon III., the beautiful Empress Eugenie, was advised that it would be for her best interests to leave the capital on short notice, and in as quiet a manner as possible. In view of the secrecy necessary to get the Empress safely out of France, regular methods of traveling were out of the question. It was then that Dr. Evans, the American dentist, was appealed to, and he formed a plan of escape which was successfully carried out, under conditions, however, that required care.

On the night of Sept. 5, 1870, the doctor provided a closed landau, to which the Empress was conducted. In this manner the party reached the open country on the road to Havre, without having been subjected to undue suspicion or examination.

The landau was taken as far as Mantz, where it was exchanged for a lighter carriage, to which fresh horses were attached. The party crossed the English channel on Sept. 8, and the Empress was joined later by members of her family on English soil. Eugenie has resided in that country ever since the establishment of the latest French republic, her present address being Farnborough Hill, Farnborough, England.

The carriage to which the Empress owes her escape from Paris was brought to America recently to be placed in the Evans Memorial Museum, in Philadelphia.—Michigan Farmer.

The Partnership

"My father and I know everything in the whole wide world, we do!" My little son nodded his curls at me; "Just everything, mother—true!"

"Then tell me, Sir Brag," I teasing said, "Where in the world do you want I can find the country of Yucatan?" He answered with unmoved pride:

"That one is father's to tell—it's hard; The casies are mine; but we Together, know all that there is to know! Ask one that belongs to me!" —Montreal Daily Star.

New Way to Sell Tickets

A London railroad station has been equipped with penny-in-the-slot machines to sell tickets to persons who wish to accompany friends to trains.—Vancouver Daily Province.

Automobiles on the Alps

Having spent about \$500,000 for road improvement and equipment a Swiss company will carry passengers over the Alps in electric automobiles.—Vancouver Daily Province.

Origin of the Fagging System

In olden times—say in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—boys who wished to become soldiers were sent by their fathers to spend a number of years in the castle of some great nobleman. These men lived amid much pomp and ceremony, and for service they maintained a small army of knights, gentlemen-at-arms and retainers. When the king called upon the lords to furnish him with soldiers, they recruited their horse and foot soldiers from the company of squires and bachelors (the young novitiate soldiers) of their respective households.

Sometimes there were 80 or 90 lads at one great castle, ranging in age from 8 to 20 years. Those under 14 years were called pages; their duty was to serve the countess and her attendants and friends, from whom they learned the graces and manners of the time. At the age of 14 years the lads became esquires.

The esquires were the especial attendants of the lord and lady of the castle; they brought the lord his horse and his armor, and acted as his cup bearers and carvers when he dined. But if a certain nobleman was very popular, and many lads had flocked to his castle to serve him, they could not all wait upon him personally; and so it came about that the majority were trained strictly in arms and became a sort of body-guard for the lord. The body of 'squires sometimes became inconveniently large, and they were accordingly separated into three classes: first, 'squires of the body, those who had outgrown pagehood, who waited personally upon the lord of the castle; second, 'squires of the household, who had regular hours assigned for exercise in arms, and were excused from personal service except upon special occasions; thirdly, at the head of all the lads of the castle, a class called bachelors, young men from 18 to 20 years old. These bachelors were in authority over the younger lads; they kept them in order, marshaled them upon important occasions, made sure that their arms and equipment were in good order, called the roll for chapel every morning, and made sure that the lads who served in the household did not neglect their daily exercise at arms.

Orders to the young 'squires were usually delivered through the bachelors, and now and then there was rebellion among the young 'squires who resented the lordly ways and orders of the bachelors. A system of fagging gradually arose, wherein the younger lads were forced by the bachelors to do their bidding. Even though the 'squires greatly outnumbered the bachelors, the younger lads were ruled by their haughty elders. Long afterward this fagging system prevailed in the great English public schools, and we still have a relic of it in the treatment sometimes given the freshmen at college by the sophomores.

Remembering the Horses

During these recent busy days few persons found time to think of the horses. Most of us forget what a big part they play at this season of the year, and how dependent we are upon them. They have worked early and late, pulling heavy loads, in order that our belongings might be delivered at our homes. One little lady had a kind thought for the horses, for the other day she was seen on one of Boston's crowded streets, in the company of a sturdy boy, who carried a big basket heaped with red apples. Along the curb they went, stopping at every few steps to hold out a tempting bit to some big, faithful horse. Passers-by smiled and the little lady and her attendant were followed by many grateful glances and whinnings from the horses.

The Lords of the Isles

The Lords of the Isles, of whom Walter Scott wrote and who play an important part in Scottish history and legend, were chiefs of the clan Macdonald who, from the almost mythical times when the Norsemen were driven away until the sixteenth century, ruled over the islands off the western coast of Scotland. The story goes that they were descended from a certain Somerlaid, whose father, Godfrey, was King of that part of Scotland known as Argyle. Somerlaid was the youngest, handsomest and bravest of the King's four sons; but, much to his father's disappointment, he was very lazy. He filled his long days with nothing but pleasure, while his brothers gave their time to affairs of their people and to conquering new territory. Somerlaid was quite satisfied to do nothing but hunt and fish up and down through beautiful valleys and along the coast where the blue sea stretches far inland to meet the purple mountains. But all the while King Godfrey was suspecting that there might be more in this idle son of his than he had yet discovered.

About this time the people of the western isles found themselves without a chief, and they decided to invite Somerlaid to come over and be their leader. When the messengers arrived at Godfrey's court, they were told that they must go out into the wilds to find Somerlaid. They finally overtook him, fishing in a mountain stream. He paused only long enough to hear what the messengers had to say; then he said: "Fishesmen, there's a newly run salmon in the black pool yonder. If I catch him, I will go with you as your chief; if I catch him not, I shall remain where I am."

Breathlessly the islesmen watched Somerlaid's movements, for they wanted him very much for their chief. Loud were their shouts when they saw the silver salmon landed upon the river bank. With great rejoicing they put

A South American Game

When Colonel Roosevelt was in South America he was much interested in the children he saw, Indian boys and girls wearing bright colored calico dresses with all the airs of silk. One of the games played by the men was also played by Indian boys. It is called head ball. The game is to keep the ball in the air by knocking it with the head. It must never be touched with the hands. At the first send-off it is lifted from the ground by a player who throws himself flat down on the earth and butts the ball toward the other players. It never rises very much at first, and the others run towards it, trying to lift it with their heads, till at last it rises enough for some one to give it a good knock and then it soars in the air.

Often the ball will go back and forth among the players 20 times before it falls. By much practice the Indians have learned to play this queer game with wonderful skill, strength and quickness. They never mind a tumble, often rolling on the ground after they have flung themselves toward the ball.

Talking Birds in South Africa

The natives of Natal and Zululand have attached many amusing meanings to the calls of birds. There are frequently dry river-beds in South Africa, where the turkey-buzzards like to wander in search of food. The natives believe that as they go, one says:

"Ngiyemuka, ngiyemuka, ngiya kwabebu," while the other replies: "Hamba, hamba, kad 'utsho." This means: "I am going, I am going, I am going home," and the answer: "Go, go, long hast thou said so." When the deep tones of the turkey-buzzard are imitated, the effect is very funny.

Another bird calls: "Savoi, Savoi, sengela bantabami," which is an admonition to itself to feed its young. In connection with a bird that says: "Sabela, sabela—ubizwa inkosikazi" ("Answer, answer, the mistress calls"), there is a story. A native boy who did not like work, one day ran away from his mistress. Coming to the river, he heard a bird calling, "Answer, answer, the mistress is calling you"; and he was so impressed by this that he ran straight back to his mistress.

Street on Top of Building

A photograph taken in St. Paul, Minn., shows a street that ends on top of a building. The building is a seven-story brick one that stands close to a steep hillside or bluff. The street that runs to the upper edge of this bluff is just on a level with the top of this building. The street has been paved right out on to the building. It must seem odd to the people in the top story to hear wagons rattle overhead. Another building of eight or nine stories, beside it, has doors in the top stories that open out to the street, just as if it were built in the usual way.—Ottawa Citizen.

At the Sea-Side

When I was down beside the sea
A wooden spade they gave to me
To dig the sandy shore.
My holes were empty like a cup.
In every hole the sea came up.
Till it could come no more.
—R. L. Stevenson.

Quaint Armenian Customs

Armenians are a romantic sort of people, and their customs, many of which are centuries old, are picturesque and interesting.

Water is carried in earthen urns, fitted in heavy framework packed on the back of a patient little donkey. These water peddlers are not to be found all over Armenia, but only in certain localities.

There are, however, many bird dealers who carry their pretty singing wares also donkey back in large baskets divided into compartments and fastened tightly. The dealers are mostly young lads, who journey from village to village buying and selling.

Fire wood is packed in pyramids on the backs of donkeys and sold through the streets. Mills are sometimes constructed on pontoons and worked up and down the rivers, grinding first at one place and then at another.—Detroit Free Press.

OFFICIAL TABLE OF REPUBLICAN DELEGATIONS

Number of Southern Representatives at National Convention to Be Held in Chicago This Year Has Been Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The number of delegates in the next Republican national convention will be 985 compared to 1078 in 1912. A majority will be 493. The accompanying table is official, and is furnished by the Republican National Congressional committee. It will be remembered that most of the differences that caused the break in the last convention arose over the admission of southern delegates. The reduction in the number as indicated by the table is almost wholly from that section. The delegations, as compared with those of 1912, are as follows:

States	1912	1915	Loss
Alabama	36	24	12
Arizona	6	6	0
Arkansas	15	15	0
California	26	26	0
Colorado	12	12	0
Connecticut	14	14	0
Delaware	6	6	0
Florida	8	12	4
Georgia	17	17	0
Idaho	8	8	0
Illinois	58	58	0
Indiana	30	30	0
Iowa	26	26	0
Kansas	20	20	0
Kentucky	36	36	0
Louisiana	12	20	8
Maine	12	12	0
Maryland	16	16	0
Massachusetts	36	36	0
Michigan	30	30	0
Minnesota	24	24	0
Mississippi	12	20	8
Missouri	36	36	0
Montana	8	8	0
Nebraska	16	16	0
Nevada	6	6	0
New Hampshire	8	8	0
New Jersey	28	28	0
New Mexico	6	6	0
New York	67	90	23
North Carolina	21	24	3
North Dakota	10	10	0
Ohio	48	48	0
Oklahoma	20	20	0
Oregon	10	10	0
Pennsylvania	54	54	0
Rhode Island	10	10	0
South Carolina	11	18	7
South Dakota	10	10	0
Tennessee	21	24	3
Texas	26	40	14
Utah	6	6	0
Vermont	8	8	0
Virginia	15	24	9
Washington	14	14	0
West Virginia	16	16	0
Wisconsin	26	26	0
Wyoming	6	6	0
Alaska	2	2	0
District of Columbia	2	2	0
Hawaii	6	6	0
Philippines	2	2	0
Porto Rico	2	2	0
Totals	985	1078	93

*Delegates not entitled to vote.

Presidential primaries will be held as follows:

Idaho	March 7	30
Illinois	March 14	28
Indiana	March 14	28
Iowa	March 14	28
Kansas	March 14	28
Kentucky	March 14	28
Louisiana	March 14	28
Maine	March 14	28
Massachusetts	March 14	28
Michigan	March 14	28
Minnesota	March 14	28
Mississippi	March 14	28
Missouri	March 14	28
Montana	March 14	28
Nebraska	March 14	28
Nevada	March 14	28
New Hampshire	March 14	28
New Jersey	March 14	28
New Mexico	March 14	28
New York	March 14	28
North Carolina	March 14	28
North Dakota	March 14	28
Ohio	March 14	28
Oklahoma	March 14	28
Oregon	March 14	28
Pennsylvania	March 14	28
Rhode Island	March 14	28
South Carolina	March 14	28
South Dakota	March 14	28
Tennessee	March 14	28
Texas	March 14	28
Vermont	March 14	28
Virginia	March 14	28
Washington	March 14	28
West Virginia	March 14	28
Wisconsin	March 14	28
Wyoming	March 14	28

FREE FACULTY PLAN BEGUN AT PENNSYLVANIA

Trustees Grant Professors Full Powers in Every Action of the Staff, Including Appointments, Promotions, Dismissals

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Not in recent years has an action taken by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania been so significant as the one of this week changing the method by which professors and assistant professors are appointed and continue in their positions. With one sweep the trustees virtually have taken out of their own hands the power of appointment and dismissal and placed it in the hands of the faculty. Hereafter this body will pass on appointments, promotions or dismissals and their recommendations, under ordinary conditions, will merely be confirmed by the trustees.

So far as the trustees themselves are concerned, their action is a right face about from the position they formerly held. Its potentialities, too, are greater than the mere change in the order would seem to indicate. It strikes right at the root of a much discussed subject, which was the legacy Professor Scott Nearing left the university when he was summarily dropped because of his independence of thought and speech. Hereafter greater latitude will be permitted. Educators who have formerly been circumscribed by trustee influence will be given, or at least may be expected to take, more liberty in this respect.

That the move is viewed with satisfaction at the university may be gathered from an editorial which appeared recently in The Pennsylvania, the daily newspaper of the students of the university. Among other things it says:

"With the fair-minded concession by the board of trustees in granting the faculty a voice in the matter of the dismissal of professors and assistant professors, the university may now breathe a sigh of relief. The 'free speech' fight, bitter in its denunciation, may well be considered a thing of the past. The controversy which culminated in the failure to reappoint Dr. Scott Nearing to his chair of assistant professor has been carried on under the caption of 'academic freedom.' In the heat of the argument there have been those both in the faculty and student body who maligned the fair name of the university, asserting among other things, that freedom of expression of thought was foreign to Pennsylvania. Fortunately these men were not generally of the caliber to give their words great weight.

"Now there is no further occasion for slandering the name of Pennsylvania. Her true worth in the advancement of liberal ideas will make itself felt. The university has always stood for progress, and it may safely be said that there is not an institution of learning that has played a more important role in the propagation of advanced, yet sane, theories.

"Without in any way infringing upon the rights of academic freedom, the trustees and faculty can, however, continue to insist on sobriety and dignity in the expression of the professors."

Expressions of opinion from the trustees themselves on the subject have not been obtainable, it being their general desire to let the resolutions speak for themselves. Provost Smith, however, who to all intents and purposes is the spokesman for the board, when asked to amplify, said, smilingly:

"I am sure, as you read it, you will find that it clarifies the atmosphere upon a question which has long been under discussion, not only here but throughout the educational world; further, that it is a step in the right direction and will be contributory to the happiness and welfare of all who take up an academic career."

Dean Roswell McCrea of the Wharton School of Finance, said "the trustees evidently recognized the need for some sort of action following the Nearing case and have decided to settle the incident in this manner. There has been a lot of misunderstanding concerning the whole thing. Now it is all over and it is satisfactory—very satisfactory. The action will go a long way toward placing the university in the forefront of all American colleges."

Prof. Clyde L. King, whose name was linked with that of Professor Nearing in the free speech controversy, refused to make an extended comment, declaring that any views he might express would be personal only. He nevertheless did express great gratification over the new ruling.

It is not generally understood that the faculty itself took the initiative in establishing the new order. It appointed a committee to investigate academic tenure of office in other institutions and presented certain demands. These were met in the amendments adopted by the trustees. They cover the entire field of appointment, reappointment, promotion, tenure of office and removal of the teaching staff.

Four grades of the teaching staff are outlined as introductory to the general body of the ruling. These are professor, assistant professor, instructor and assistant.

Professors are to be appointed for an indefinite term. An assistant professor will receive a first appointment for five years; reappointments also to be made for terms of five years. Instructors will be appointed for one year.

The amendment provides that before reappointments or promotions are made the trustees must request a recommendation from the groups of instruction of which the individuals concerned are

members. Should a recommendation fail of approval by the governing body of the university, or should none be made, the provost and the board are empowered to proceed "to make such appointments or promotions as their judgment approves."

"In all cases in which the board of trustees shall feel it to be the interest of the university," it continues, "they shall in a like manner request the advice of the proper group of instruction in reference to original appointments."

It is furthermore provided that in exceptional cases where delay in appointment might result in loss to the university of the services of a man "of recognized ability," the provost and the trustees are empowered to make such appointment without prior consultation with or recommendation from the group of teachers of which he would become a member.

With regard to notice, the amendment provides that appointments shall terminate unless "notice of renewal shall have been given in writing by the provost, in case of instructors and assistants, not later than the first day of April preceding the expiration of the academic year, and in the case of an assistant professor, at least one academic year before the expiration of the academic year for which the appointment or reappointment was made."

One interesting section dealing with the removal of a professor or assistant professor, which has been a piece of contention between the faculty and the trustees, is as follows:

"A professor or an assistant professor shall be removed by the board of trustees only after a conference between a committee, consisting of one representative from each of the faculties in the university (such representatives being chosen by the faculty of which the representative is a member) and a committee of equal number from the board of trustees, at which conference the provost shall preside, and upon a report from such conference to the board of trustees for consideration and action by them."

SAN FRANCISCO GUARDS WATER SUPPLY GRANT

California Congressmen Take Steps to Prevent Interference With Hetch-Hetchy Act

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—California members of Congress who in the last Congress secured passage of the so-called Hetch-Hetchy bill, giving the city of San Francisco a water supply from the Hetch-Hetchy valley, have persuaded the House public lands committee to insert in the Lane-Ferris public lands water power bill an amendment to guarantee that project against the operation of the proposed water power leasing law. In the bill as completed Tuesday by the committee and voted reported to the House, is the following amendment:

"Nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to modify or repeal any of the provisions of the act of Congress approved Dec. 19, 1913, granting certain rights of way to the city and county of San Francisco."

Concerning the federal regulation of power rates and bond issues an amendment has been inserted, as follows:

"The control of the secretary of the interior, or other federal authority, shall cease and determine as to each specific matter of control, . . . so soon as the state shall have provided a commission or other authority for the regulation and control of that specific matter."

Irrigation rights are protected by another amendment: "Nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as preventing the granting of rights; of way for irrigation purposes under existing and applicable laws, and the granting in connection therewith of a lease under this act for such power or energy as may be developed, generated and transmitted as incident or subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation."

WATER RATE FIXED FOR IDAHO HIGHLANDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau)

BOISE, Ida.—The public utilities commission of the state of Idaho has completed a conference with the power companies operating in the southern part of the state and determined the rates which are to be charged for lifting water to lands lying too high for the gravity system of irrigation. The rate is low enough to permit of the irrigation of much land which heretofore has not had the water, and will cost the user from \$3.50 to \$6 per acre. The rate was so arranged as to encourage economy on the part of the users and special inducements are made for consuming a small amount of power rather than a large amount. In so far as the public utilities commission of Idaho has been able to learn from published reports of the rates of companies in other states this hydro-electric power is to be furnished at a lower rate than elsewhere, considering that the power is to be bought only five or six months in the year. The territory covered extends from border to border of Idaho. In this one irrigation district, the Gem, the entire tract of 30,000 acres is redeemed to cultivation by hydro-electric power.

KANSAS FARMERS' INSTITUTE SENECA, Kan.—Jan. 12 and 13 are the dates announced for the farmers' institute in Seneca, according to a dispatch to the Topeka Capital. There will be two speakers here from the agricultural college, and there will be local speakers. Hugh Draney is president and B. H. Pleiman is secretary of the local institute.

COMMISSION TO GOVERN BUFFALO IN COMING YEAR

New Board Consists of Five Members—Fifty Elective Offices Abolished—Many Obstacles Overcome for Reform

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo, the second city in New York state, with a population of nearly half a million, stands out among the municipalities of its class in the world because of the adoption by the people of the commission form of government. For a city of that size to go from the complicated system of city council, made up of a board of aldermen of 27 members and a board of councilmen of nine members—to say nothing of related and unrelated boards and commissions—to a simple governing commission of five members is one of those civic revolutions bound to attract attention.

Jan. 1, 1916, is the date set for the beginning of the new order. More than 10 years ago a small group of far-seeing and zealous municipal reformers met in the law office of Lewis Stockton, in the Erie county bank building, to inaugurate a movement for a new charter modeled on what was known as the Des Moines plan. From the outset a persistent campaign of education was maintained among the then skeptical and hostile citizens of Buffalo. Mr. Stockton, as president of the Referendum League, had bills sent to the state legislature year after year to permit the voters of the city to declare in a referendum whether they desired such a charter or not. The new movement steadily made its way, and the result of the first submission of the question to the voters was an emphatic majority in favor of such a charter. The second vote taken a year or two later showed a still greater majority in its favor.

Even after these endorsements by the voters of the city the state legislature for years refused to approve the charter. When one branch of the Legislature passed it the other was sure to defeat the bill. Finally at the session two years ago a Republican assembly and a Democratic Senate passed the charter, excluding the initiative and recall but incorporating the referendum.

That was victory number one. Under the state constitution a charter must, after being approved by the Legislature, receive the approval of the mayor. Louis F. Fuhrmann, mayor of Buffalo, had been reelected for a second term of four years before the charter came to him from the Legislature. Mayor Fuhrmann steadily had fought commission government from the day it was first proposed in the city and it was therefore no surprise when he vetoed the bill. The charter advocates had sought to mollify him by providing in the measure that he was to serve out his term as one of the five members with the title of mayor. He will, therefore, head the new commission until Jan. 1, 1916.

The big surprise, however, was that the Legislature immediately repassed the charter over the mayor's veto, said to have been an unprecedented proceeding in the history of New York legislation. Then the bill was submitted to the voters in November, 1914, and approved by an emphatic majority in spite of the organized effort of the public service corporations, the contractors interested in maintaining the old order of things, the breweries and other powerful interests in politics.

The desperate fight of opposing interests did not cease even after these successive demonstrations of public approval for the new charter. There still remained the nomination and election of four members of the commission, or councilmen as they are designated in the law. "We already have in Mayor Fuhrmann an official friendly to us," declared the politicians and their backers, "so we have to elect only two more and we shall continue to control the city government."

It looked easy for the men in both political organizations and they immediately began a movement to get two more councilmen upon whom they might depend. The charter provides for non-partisan primaries, any citizen being free, by a petition with a few signatures, to get his name on the primary ballot. It was also provided that this primary be held on a date by itself, with no other primary to distract attention of the voters. Such a primary was had in Buffalo Oct. 12, or three weeks before election day. Thirty-six citizens complied with the terms of the law and had their names printed on the primary ballot. As four offices had to be filled the eight men receiving the highest vote were to be the nominees on election day.

The result of the contest was highly satisfactory to the friends of the new charter. Notwithstanding the organized opposition, seven of the eight nominees were friends of commission government. The single opponent was Col. Francis G. Ward, who had been 14 years commissioner of public works of Buffalo. He was defeated, the following being the winners: Charles B. Hill, lawyer; Arthur W. Kreinheder, lumberman; Charles M. Heald, transportation agent; John F. Malone, insurance agent and former state senator. Two Republicans and two Democrats were elected, although no word of party affiliation had been mentioned when appeal was being made to the electors.

Even after the election, the enemies of the charter did not lose hope of in some way getting control of the commission. One of their schemes was so to apportion the heads of department to the new councilmen that the big affairs of the city government might be dominated by Mayor Fuhrmann, but in this their plans were again frustrated.

The four members met and decided to assign themselves as follows: Public works, Arthur W. Kreinheder; public accounts, Charles B. Hill; public affairs, including schools and charities, Charles M. Heald; public parks and buildings, John F. Malone.

The charter makes the mayor the head of public safety. It also vests him with the power of appointment of subordinate heads of department, all nominees, however, to be subject to approval of the whole commission.

Direct responsibility to the people, unhampered by political bosses and machines, is the cardinal advantage claimed for the new city government. The council is required to transact its business in the open, in order that the people may know what is going on and who is doing it.

The new commission will have direct control over all departments of the municipality with the exception of the city courts. The judges for this court will continue to be elected by the people and be directly responsible to them.

Some of the striking changes made by the new charter may be summarized as follows:

Abolishes 50 elective municipal offices. Establishes the short ballot by substituting, for the 50 officials hitherto elected, five councilmen, only three of whom, after this year, will be elected in any one year.

Grants to voters, through the referendum, the right to say whether a public service corporation shall be granted a franchise to occupy the streets, the corporation to pay the expense of submitting the question.

Establishes direct and non-partisan primaries and abolishes use of party emblems at primary and general elections.

IDAHO RESULTS BY OFFICER FOR FARM MARKETS

Bureau Aim Is to Bring Producer and Consumer Together on Various Commodities

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau)

BOISE, Ida.—W. G. Scholtz, director of the state department of farm markets of Idaho, has returned to his office in this city after being in attendance at the organization of the National Association of Marketing Officials in Chicago, of which organization he was made the first president. The department of farm markets created by the last session of the Legislature had its installation the past year in Idaho. The most distinct aim of this bureau is to bring the consumer and the producer together and to protect the producer from erroneous stories of market prices. In Boise, the largest city and the center of the most populous farming interests the state has established a free employment bureau. This bureau has also accommodated many outlying districts with farm hands.

The establishment of a farm market in Boise last summer has proved highly successful both for the ranchers and the townspeople. The women's clubs gave the market its attention and patronage and supported it generally when it was attacked.

Through the summer and pleasant fall months the market was held on two sides of the downtown park, the wagons being backed up to the curbstone. In the winter the state raised a large tent on a vacant lot in the business district. As many as 150 farmers tributary to Boise have here found a market for their produce. One rancher has sold 2000 dozens of eggs through this avenue. The state market officials and the club women discouraged any tendency on the part of the farmers to raise their prices, and through this means not only was the market kept popular and prosperous, but the whole city was benefited by their prices on fruits, vegetables, poultry and meats.

Director Scholtz lays special stress upon the necessity of the remote producer being wisely informed concerning the marketing conditions of his produce.

PROJECT FOR LONG RAILWAY TO BE PUSHED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Capitalists representing British, French and New York interests will again take up the work of promoting the railroad from Butte, Mont., via Boise, Ida., and Lakeview and the Pitt River Canyon in California, to Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco, according to L. O. Leonard of Butte, who is in this city.

"We have already spent \$500,000 on surveys," said Mr. Leonard. "One definite preliminary survey has been run to a certain point on the bay of San Francisco. There is a final survey through the Pitt river canyon. Final surveys have been completed between Butte and Boise and for 100 miles from Boise into southeastern Oregon."

According to Mr. Leonard, the partially finished surveys call for a road 1012 miles long in Montana, Idaho, southeastern Oregon and California, at a cost of \$55,000,000.

By a proposed line to San Francisco it is intended to give a joint entrance into the city for the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern roads.

BEQUEST FOR ART MUSEUM

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is to receive a bequest of \$50,000 by the will of Fanny E. Kimball of 11 Arlington street, filed yesterday in the Suffolk probate court. Bequests also are made to other institutions.

NORTH DAKOTA CLUBS UNITE TO AID IMMIGRANTS

Will Organize State by County Units to Get Improved Labor, Have More Intensive Farming and Hold Capable Settlers

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BISMARCK, N. D.—R. J. Flint, commissioner of agriculture and labor for North Dakota, and G. L. Price, secretary of the Bismarck Commercial Club, have conceived a concerted plan of state development by immigrant encouragement. Their idea took on great momentum at the recent annual convention of the North Dakota Federation of Commercial Clubs at Fargo, it is said. At that convention Mr. Flint outlined a plan providing for the cooperation of individual clubs, cities, county commissions, the North Dakota Bankers Association and the North Dakota Federation of Commercial Clubs, under the direction of the state immigration department.

Under this program, Mr. Flint told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, great effort will be made to ward a long-neglected field, that of peopling the fertile areas of North Dakota, which have so far failed to yield up their treasures to the plow. Another plan is to encourage more intensive farming. Systems of securing extra labor when it is needed and to get it of a reliable sort is also part of the plan.

"The plan worked out at the Fargo meeting," Mr. Flint said, "provides for the organization of county units, each of which will cooperate with the immigration department and work largely under it but which will finance themselves through county appropriations and private subscriptions. Statutory provision is made for the levying of a 2-mill tax for this purpose. It is believed the taxpayer will appreciate the benefits of this movement and that he will call upon his officials to make the required levy. The funds thus procured will be supplemented by contributions from other sources and means will thus be provided for employing field men and distribution of publicity matter.

"Another problem we intend to solve satisfactorily," said Mr. Flint, "is that of labor. Farm labor has always been a difficult problem in North Dakota. There is usually an oversupply in some sections and an undersupply in others. The quality as a rule is not good, and there is not a farmer in the state who would not be willing to pay a higher wage to reliable, ambitious farmers and farmers' sons from the middle West. The granger states to the south and east have their wheat harvest out of the way weeks before the planting time arrives in North Dakota. The plan contemplated by the federated clubs provides for the transportation of the labor of these states to North Dakota, and its distribution along systematic lines. The farm hands and the sons of farmers will thus be offered a fine chance to see the northwest at its best and at small expense, and they will be assured profitable employment and excellent treatment. It is believed that many of this class of people will remain in North Dakota and take advantage of the situation to get a good farm of their own."

Secretary Price of the Bismarck Commercial Club said he had helped Mr. Flint prepare his development program, and he was confident that the program would redound to the great good of North Dakota.

GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN OPENED AT MINNESOTA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota has a fine new gymnasium for its women students in place of the crowded quarters in the university armory formerly used for this purpose. Besides an unusually large gymnasium proper, of which the equipment is being installed, there is a game room separated from the main gymnasium by a sliding partition. This room is in great demand at present by the basketball clubs.

Roller skating has been introduced by the students in the new gymnasium and fiber skates are used. For parties, the two rooms can be thrown into one large reception hall.

The Women's Athletic Association of the university recently gave a "tennis racket," at which the athletic skills and prizes for the past year's achievements were awarded. The tennis cup was presented to Dorothy McGraw, the champion, and a suitable prize to Helen Leavitt, runner-up.

A large swimming pool, not as yet completed, is also located in the new women's gymnasium, and when finished the students can enjoy the pool every weekday instead of being limited to certain hours of one day as at present. Lockers, showers, dressing rooms, all the conveniences of the modern gymnasium, are complete, and the building is made especially convenient because of its connection with Shevlin hall, the women's building, by an enclosed passage.

AMERICAN-GERMAN LIBRARY FOR ILLINOIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau)

CINCINNATI, O.—In the purchase of the valuable library of H. A. Rattermann, American-German historian and litterateur, by the University of Illinois, at Urbana, another tribute has been paid

to earnest labor. For many decades, Mr. Rattermann has been adding to his library until it consists of 8000 volumes. For future historians this will be known as the "Rattermann Collection," one of the most complete libraries of American-German history and poetry. Mr. Rattermann is completing two more volumes to be added to his works, which will then comprise 17 volumes. They display the many-sided attainments of his literary career. In his birthplace in Anklam, Germany, recognition of his work has been given by the placing of a tablet dated Oct. 14, 1832. In November of this year, the German Literary Club of Cincinnati added another honor by naming its meeting place after him, calling it "H. A. Rattermann Hall."

PROGRESSIVES IN MINNESOTA WILL AWAIT EVENTS

Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa Stands Probably as Their Choice at Present

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—According to William T. Coe, Progressive party leader and friend of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the Progressives of Minnesota will continue for the time being to await events, politically speaking.

Mr. Coe has a recent letter from Colonel Roosevelt which reads in part: "About all we at headquarters can now do, nationally speaking, is to await events." The expression in this quotation is taken by local Progressives as the keynote of future Progressive plans in Minnesota. They intend to await events and see what Republicans are going to do.

The committee members of the party in session recently came to the conclusion that there are no insurmountable differences between the Republican and Progressive parties in Minnesota and the political program will resolve itself into a question of personalities.

"The Progressive leaders feel that they cannot accept Mr. Root, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Burton or any of the other ultra-conservatives. Particularly are they opposed to Mr. Root," Mr. Coe told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In this state I believe that Senator A. B. Cummins unquestionably is the choice of the Progressives. Should the Republicans nominate Mr. Cummins there would be no desire, I think, to nominate a candidate by the Progressives."

"We Minnesotans would prefer Colonel Roosevelt beyond all others," Mr. Coe continued, "but there is no chance to get him to run and Governor Hiram Johnson of California is the other man who would most please us. We would probably support Justice Charles E. Hughes if he should be nominated. Anyway, the Progressives will take the advice from Colonel Roosevelt's letter and will await developments."

UNITED STATES CAN MAKE ITS ANILINE DYES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau)

CINCINNATI, O.—Freedom of the United States from dependence upon Germany for its aniline dyes was proclaimed in this city by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, chief of the United States foreign and domestic commerce commission, who is here for the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Cincinnati section, American Chemical Society. When the war shut off shipments of aniline dyes from Germany, leaving American manufacturers in dire need of these chemical products, Dr. Norton was called to take charge of research work to determine if Americans could not make them. His search was not in vain. Dr. Norton founded the local chemical society while he was a member of the University of Cincinnati faculty.

"American industries have been using more than 3500 different kinds of aniline dyes which have been imported from Europe," said Dr. Norton. "Germany has been the greatest European exporter, sending to America last year 22,000 tons. The total consumption in this country is 29,000. Upon investigation I learned that only 3000 tons were made in the United States. After the first of the new year the situation will be changed. Manufacturers will be able to make their own dyes, due to the research work of the commission. They will be able to make these dyes at the rate of 16,000 tons annually and by 1917 can produce the bulk of the dyes used."

Conservation of the boundless beds of kelp, floating off the Pacific coast, was urged by Dr. Norton, if Americans wish to maintain the fertility of immense tracts of land. This crop should be harvested, he said, and used as fertilizer to replace potash, the importation of which has been made impossible because of the war. Dr. Norton proposed that American feldspar and alunite be used as substitutes for potash.

LOS ANGELES HAS NEW CLUB LAW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The city ordinance compelling social clubs to sell liquor only on credit, a measure designed to relieve the city of so-called "upstairs bars," has been signed by Mayor Sebastian. Those interested in the establishments so banned immediately engaged attorneys to draw a petition to refer the law to the people under a referendum. The ordinance provides that members of all clubs shall pay regular dues, and that they shall sign "tabs" instead of paying cash for purchases. Cash payments are prohibited.

CHICAGO'S NEW SCHOOL LEADER TELLS HIS AIMS

Superintendent Shoop Says He Will Seek the Golden Mean Between Cultural Studies and Practical Training

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill.—John D. Shoop, Chicago's new superintendent of schools, plans a number of new developments in the public schools, fostered in his long experience as first assistant superintendent. His general policies he expects to outline to the district superintendents shortly after the first of the year. Some idea of what will be forthcoming he gave to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The educational world is at sea today," said he. "It is torn between two opinions. The desire for cultural studies persists and the demand for practical training is ever pressing more to the front. Somewhere between them lies the golden mean, and it shall be my endeavor to determine what it is."

"This morning a contractor and a union man were in my office and I had a long talk with them. They came to see about establishing an apprentice school for plasterers. When employer and employee get together in this fashion I take it as an indication of an earnest and honest desire to arrive at a solution of some of the problems connecting themselves with vocational education. You can say that we will do all that is possible to cooperate with all interests in this field."

The expectation is that Mr. Shoop will enlarge the vocational work of the schools. This he made plain in his succeeding remark. The situation, however, at present appears a little complex, and is certainly interesting. The secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor recently appeared before a committee of the board voiced a strong protest against vocational education in the public schools. In effect his argument was that the unions have found it necessary to limit the number of workers in order to maintain wages, and for that reason were opposed to having the supply of workers augmented continually by the public schools. If this is the case, was the question immediately raised, are the schools educating trained men for whom there are no jobs? There the matter rests.

While Superintendent Shoop did not touch on this point, he indicated that he intended to find out what became of the school children. That certainly ought to throw some light on this important subject. "I am going to make an investigation of why boys and girls leave school and what they do then," continued Mr. Shoop. "If the schools are not providing interest enough to hold all the varied classes that attend them, we want to find it out and supply that which will provide an in-let or an out-let for their activity." This means an extension of vocational education, and also the creation of a vocational guidance bureau. The superintendent has recently recommended that one be established. Several private agencies of this sort have been doing conspicuously good work in supplying wide direction to boys and girls taking employment.

A broader athletic training is another of the superintendent's aims. He does not look with enthusiasm on the exclusive "first team" idea of competition. "I want to build for a virile manhood in our public schools," observed Mr. Shoop in this connection. "I hope to stimulate competition right down through the classes, to have many teams and general athletic direction, and to use the small playgrounds as school athletic grounds. The classes can have their teams and play against each other, so that boys will feel encouraged to compete against boys of their own measure."

NEW YORK TRAFFIC FIGURES INCREASED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Figures for the traffic carried on the subway and the elevated railroads in Manhattan and the Bronx for the Christmas season show a considerable increase over last year. The subway was designed to carry only 400,000 passengers a day, which is now largely exceeded.

The Monday of Christmas week was an absolute record for the Interborough system, 1,385,253 passengers traveling on the subway, and 1,083,717 on the elevated lines, or 2,468,970 over the entire system. In Christmas week the number carried by the subway was 7,665,314, and by the elevated 6,093,535, or a total of 13,658,849, whereas in the corresponding week of 1914 the subway transported 6,962,403, and the elevated 5,645,553, or a total of 12,607,956. The week before saw still heavier travel.

BIRD BOOK ISSUED BY EIGHTH GRADERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Owaisa is the title of a magazine, "devoted to the wild bird life of the garden and field," which the Logan School Junior Audubon Society plans to publish semi-annually. The first number is off the press. Owaisa is the Indian name for bluebird and is found in Longfellow's "Hiawatha." The first issue of the magazine contains 25 pages and it reviews the work of the Logan Club in feeding and protecting birds in Minneapolis the past year. The initial number is edited by 13 girls of the eighth grade.

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outside world compels concentration in study, and teaches economy, regularity, self-control, self-reliance and conservation of time. These said that the worker gains an acquaintance with the ways of men and the ways of the world. He avoids loafing and uses to advantage those hours which would otherwise be spent in idleness. A good job keeps a man from acquiring bad habits and inspires in him respect for democracy.

Those who take the opposite view allege that college is no place for earning a living. There is no time for the broader things of education if a man must earn his way, whether wholly or in part. The opinion of many of these fellows who have earned their living, and who do not look with favor upon the practice, is that outside work deprives students of the opportunity to engage in athletics, in social and other college activities, and so keeps him from one of the most valuable experiences in college life. Students' outside work results very often in the college graduate's being a craftsman rather than a broadly educated man.

NATIONAL PARK PLANNED FOR M'GREGOR, IA.

M'GREGOR, Ia.—A movement has been set on foot to establish a national park on the bluffs of the Mississippi river south of this city, and the proposition is meeting with more than ordinary enthusiasm as being both feasible and desirable. No such park exists along the entire length of this river, and its establishment seems not only fitting but would offer advantages to those taking the long trip between St. Louis and St. Paul, inasmuch as the park would make a convenient and attractive stopping off place, thus breaking the monotony of the voyage.

In many ways the site seems just the place for such a park. The bluffs along this part of the river are high and precipitous, hang out even over the water and are covered with a wealth of natural forest. The location is rich in historical and romantic interest. The North Iowa Times says: "Here is where the first white man's foot touched Iowa soil, and here the first American flag waved over the Louisiana purchase. A monument is even now being erected to the memory of Marquette and Joliet. . . on the Wisconsin side of the river. It is but fitting that there should be a magnificent park on the Iowa side."

Indiana, pioneers, explorers and traders all have contributed a share toward making the region of interest historically, and in later times the name of a President of the United States became associated with it, for it was here that Zachary Taylor, hero of the Mexican war, commanded old Ft. Crawford. United States Senator William S. Kenyon of Ft. Dodge, Ia., has recently visited McGregor in the interest of the present proposition to have land reserved for a national park. With the increase in publicity, reports are coming from many parts of northeastern Iowa, Minnesota and southwestern Wisconsin which indicate that the plan is meeting with general favor.

CHICAGO STUDENTS FOR MILITARY DRILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The board of trustees of the University of Chicago has before it a petition signed by 600 students favoring military drill. President Harry Pratt Judson, a one-time member of the national guard, is inclined toward some form of military training in the institution.

To the question, "Do you think your students suffered because of outside work?" 39 per cent of the students replied in the affirmative, and 61 per cent replied in the negative. The reason given in nearly every case by the working student was the conventional assertion that the holding of a job teaches a man the value of a dollar. Other arguments in favor of working were that

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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

OIL STOCKS FEATURE OF THE MARKET

Mexican Petroleum, California Petroleum and Texas Company conspicuous—Short covering in General List Apparent

There was considerable short covering in the New York stock market today. The early sales revealed slight price changes but good buying soon started, particularly in the oil shares. St. Paul, on the road's good earnings report for November, was conspicuously strong among the railroads.

California Petroleum, Mexican Petroleum and Texas Company were strong, particularly Mexican and Texas Company. American Smelting rose a point, as did also Studebaker. New York Central, Canadian Pacific and Goodrich gained fractions.

The tendency of prices was upward in the Boston market after trading got fairly started. American Zinc and Butte & Superior were among early leaders.

At the end of the first half hour the New York market continued strong. The Erie issues were conspicuous along with the other railroads.

Boston held up well. Old Dominion became strong and active.

Mexican Petroleum opened up 1/2 in New York at 109, moved up to 112 1/2, and receded about a point before midday. California Petroleum was up 1/4 at the opening at 33 1/2, and advanced more than a point further. The preferred was up 3/4 points at the opening at 70 and advanced nearly 3 points further during the first half of the session. Texas Company was unchanged at the opening at 220. It advanced to 232 and then lost the gain.

New York Air Brake, Baldwin, Corn Products, the Erie issues and American Smelting showed good net gains at midday. The standard issues generally did not move far.

On the local exchange Butte & Superior opened up 1/2 at 70 1/2 and advanced about a point further. American Zinc was off 1/4 at the opening at 68 and advanced a point. Old Dominion was up 1/2 at the opening at 61 and rose to 62 1/2 before midday. U. S. Smelting advanced a point at 50. Mohawk opened off 1/2 at 96 1/2 and rose to 98.

There was considerable irregularity in the last half of the session. Further good advances were recorded by California Petroleum preferred and Mexico Petroleum. Associated Oil also had a big advance. Corn Products and Adams Express moved up smartly. Nearly everything else was inclined to sag at the beginning of the last hour. Mohawk lost all of its rise in the Boston market.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

Third week December 11,110,200 \$140,130

From July 1, 1915, 27,362,159 \$1,942,933

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN

Third week December 12,817 \$42,478

From July 1, 1915, 2,644,705 \$44,969

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN

November—

Gross revenue \$374,671 \$87,055

Operating expenses 330,649 66,386

Operating income 44,022 20,669

From July 1, 1915, 1,180,349 178,701

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

November—

Gross revenue \$1,132,769 \$130,737

Operating expenses 919,773 106,180

Operating income 212,996 24,557

From July 1, 1915, 5,297,628 607,709

Operating income 1,305,093 346,077

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Operating income 1,305,093 346,077

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	140	145	140	145
Alaska Gold	25	25 1/2	24 3/4	24 3/4
Alaska Ju Min	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Al-Chal Mfg Co	32	32	31	31
Al-Chal Cop	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/2	85
Am Ag Chem	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
Am Can	60 1/2	60 3/4	59 3/4	60 1/2
Am Car Fr	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Am Coal Prod	156	156	156	156
Am Cotton Oil	54 1/2	55 1/4	54 1/2	55 1/4
Am Cotton Oil pf	99	99	99	99
Am Express	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 3/4
Am H & L	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	11 3/4
Am H & L pf	52 1/2	53 1/4	52 1/2	53 1/4
Am Ice Sec Co	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Am Linseed Oil	22 1/2	24 1/4	22 1/2	24 1/4
Am Locomotive	41 1/2	42 1/4	41 1/2	42 1/4
Am Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101
Am Loco pf	101	101	101	101
Am Smelting pf	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Am S Sec A pf	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Am S Sec B pf	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Am Steel Fr	61	61	60 1/2	60 3/4
Am Sugar	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Am Tel & Tel	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/2	129 3/4
Am Zinc	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Am Woolen	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Am Woolen Ct	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Anacosta	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Associated Oil	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Atchison	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchison pf	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Bald Loco	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 3/4
Balt & Ohio	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Balt & Ohio pf	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Batofils	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4
B F Goodrich	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
B F Goodrich pf	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Brooklyn R T	88	88	88	88
Burns Bros	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Butte & Sup	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Cal Petroleum	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Cal Petroleum pf	70	70	70	70
Can Pacific	179 1/2	179 3/4	179 1/2	179 3/4
C C & St L pf	76	76	76	76
Cent Leather	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Cent Leather pf	110	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 3/4
Ches & Ohio	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
C M & St Paul	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 3/4
C M & St Paul pf	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/2	133 3/4
Chile Copper	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Chi & West	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Chi & West pf	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Chi & West pf	134	134 1/4	134	134 1/4
Chi & West pf	173	173 1/4	173	173 1/4
Chi & West pf	169 1/2	169 3/4	169 1/2	169 3/4
Chino Copper	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Col Fuel	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Con Can	84	84	84	84
Con Gas	144	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 3/4
Corn Products	19 1/2	20 1/4	19 1/2	20 1/4
Corn Prod pf	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Cruible Steel	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Cruible Steel pf	109	109	109	109
Cub-Am Sug pf	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Del & Hudson	153 1/2	153 3/4	153 1/2	153 3/4
Denver pf	25	25	25	25
Domes Mine Ltd	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Erie Gen Lien	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Erie	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Erie 1st pf	57	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
F M & S Co pf	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Gen Electric	173 1/2	173 3/4	173 1/2	173 3/4
Gen Motors	475	475	475	475
Gen Motors pf	115	115	115	115
Gr Cananea	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Gr Nor Ore	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4
Gr Nor Ore	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Gup Exp Co	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	83
Inspiration	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Int Agr Corp	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Int Agr Corp pf	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Int Agr Corp	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Int Agr Corp pf	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Int Mer Mpt	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Int Mer Mpt pf	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Inter Nickel	195 1/2	195 3/4	195 1/2	195 3/4
Inter Nickel pf	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
Inter Paper	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Int Paper pf	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Kan City So	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Kan City So pf	64	64	64	64
Laclede Gas	104	104	104	104
Lack & Steel	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Lake E & W pf	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Lehigh Valley	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Manhattan	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/2	131 3/4
Maxwell Motor	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Max Motor 1st pf	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Max Motor 2d pf	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
Mex Petrol	109	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Mex Petrol pf	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Miami	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Mo Kan & Tex	7	7	7	7
Mon Power Co	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
Mo Pacific	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
Mo Pacific pf	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
M & St	15	15	15	15
M & St pf	35	35	35	35
Nat C & S	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Nat Flamel	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Nat Lead	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Nevada Con	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
N Y Air Brake	158	158 1/2	158	158 1/2
N Y C	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
N Y Dock Co	15	15	15	15
N Y N H & H	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
N & W	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/2	121 3/4
North American	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4
Northern Pac	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 3/4
Ont Silver	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Pacific Mail	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Pennsylvania	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Pettibone	55	55	55	55
Phila	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Pittsburgh Coal	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Pitts Coal pf	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Pressed Steel	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Pullman Co	164 1/2	164 3/4	164 1/2	164 3/4

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2	2	1 3/4	1 3/4
Ahmeek	96 1/2	97 1/4	96 1/2	97 1/4
Alaska	25	25 1/2	24 3/4	24 3/4
Allouez	64 1/2	65 1/4	64 1/2	65 1/4
Am Ag Ch pf	98	98	98	98
Am Pneumatic	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
Am Pneu pf	13	13	13	13
Am Sugar	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Am Sugar pf	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 3/4
Am Tel	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/2	129 3/4
Am Woolen	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Am Woolen pf	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Am Zinc	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Anacosta	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Ariz Com	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Atl Gulf & W I	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Atl Gulf pf	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
B & A	192	192	192	192

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

I. C. A. A. A. TO RENEW MEETINGS OF CONFERENCE

G. T. Kirby, Chairman of the Organization, Expects That a Successful Solution of the Amateur Question Is Sure to Result

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America conference which met here Monday for the purpose of considering the question of devising some way of improving the amateur standard of athletics in the United States and which adjourned in order not to conflict with the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tuesday and Wednesday, renews its sessions this afternoon.

G. T. Kirby, who is chairman of the conference, is very optimistic regarding the outcome of the meetings and believes that success is sure to result from the movement. All of the ideas regarding the changing or making of rules, which shall define an amateur as made by the various delegates at the meeting Monday have been printed and submitted to the Amateur Athletic Union, and it is expected that any new ideas which have been thought of in the meantime will be taken up today.

In speaking of the work of the conference to date Mr. Kirby says: "It is evident from the attitude of all the delegates that they coincide with the intercollegiate association in the belief that now is the time to secure a universal and acceptable definition of the elastic term amateur. One and all agree that our ruling must be severe. Our system of penalties for violations of the code is favored by nearly all the delegates, and I think on Thursday we will have our ideas in concrete form and be in a position to recommend to all ruling bodies at least part of our proposed regulations."

Through the Pacific Association of the A. A. U. the Public Schools Athletic League has proposed that the ruling against the college man, who gains an education through his ability as a playground teacher, be made less stringent. Nearly all the delegates who attended the opening session Monday are expected to be present at 4 o'clock this afternoon when the conference will conclude its work. Dean Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard, president of the National Collegiate A. A., does not expect to attend the conference, but Harvard will be represented by W. F. Garcelon, former graduate manager of athletics at Harvard.

It is expected that the conference will adopt two sections of the Intercollegiate association's proposals as follows:

First—The rule which would bar forever an athlete who competes for money, is guilty of fraud, or pledges his prizes.

Second—The rule which gives a professional coach the right to ask reinstatement as an amateur to all sports other than that in which he has received money for his services, immediately after he has pronounced his intention of permanently retiring as a coach.

SEMI-FINALS IN JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three players won places in the semi-final round of the national junior indoor lawn tennis championship singles Wednesday. James Weber of Chicago, playing for Phillips Andover academy, defeated E. L. Hopkins, Yale, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5. Weber displayed speed and cleverness. In the other matches, Elliott Binzen, Fordham preparatory school, defeated L. M. Banks, Adelphi academy, 6-0, 6-2, while Merritt Cutler of Pratt Institute defeated W. I. Zabriske, Trinity school, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5.

The doubles were also brought to the semi-final round. The Andover-Harvard combination, James Weber and R. C. Rand, scored a place by defeating G. A. Zabriske and I. W. Raymond, the Trinity school pair, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4. The other semi-final winners were H. P. Guiler, Jr., and L. M. Banks, who defeated the Donaldson brothers of Borough Park, 6-2, 6-3; and M. Webster and H. W. Haldenstein, Horace Mann school, who defeated H. Fahlgren and J. P. McKinney, New Utrecht, 6-2, 6-2.

DOUBLE-HEADER AT BOSTON ARENA

A hockey double-header that should prove attractive will be held at the Boston Arena this evening. Dartmouth College will meet the Boston Athletic Association seven in one match, while the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will play the other match. Dartmouth defeated the M. A. C. seven in a hard game Wednesday night, and the strength of both teams was fully brought out. Tonight's games should be fast from start to finish.

The match between Dartmouth and the B. A. A. should give followers of the game a good line on the work of the latter seven. There has been some doubt as to the strength of the B. A. A. team, which meets the Arena Hockey Club at the Arena Saturday night, and tonight's game will show what they have, as Dartmouth can be counted on to make the B. A. A. men work their best.

CLEVELAND CLUB MUST BE SOLD TO HIGHEST BIDDER

Bankers in Charge of Owner Somers' Affairs Announce Step—Final Efforts to Save Fails

CLEVELAND, O.—Despite the fact that American league magnates assembled here in special session offered to advance \$100,000 to help finance the Cleveland American baseball club through next year for Owner C. W. Somers, the bankers' committee in charge of the latter's affairs announced that the club must be sold.

B. B. Johnson, president of the league, held several conferences with G. P. Steele, representing the bankers, Somers and Owners J. J. Ruppert and T. L. Huston of New York, Navin of Detroit, C. A. Comiskey of Chicago and J. J. Lannin of Boston, late Wednesday afternoon, in an effort to reach some solution that would leave control of the club in Somers' hands, but all plans failed.

Cleveland capitalists headed by Benjamin Hopkins have been offered the club for \$750,000, according to friends of Hopkins, but it is not believed Cleveland capital will get the club. President Johnson intimated that he already has received a good bid, and it is believed the choice of purchasers lies between Edward Gwinn, owner of the Pittsburgh Federal, and H. F. Sinclair, one of the wealthy backers of the Federal league.

Other than to discuss the Cleveland situation the league magnates transacted no business at their meeting, as there was not a quorum present. It has been stated that some action towards ratifying the so-called Federal peace pact would be taken.

R. P. Bresnahan, manager of the Chicago Nationals, whose home is in Toledo, was here to look into the feasibility of moving the Cleveland A. A. club to Toledo. No deal was arranged. Bresnahan will return later and may put through the plan.

DARTMOUTH IS EASY WINNER AT BASKETBALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a fast and exciting game the Dartmouth College varsity basketball team defeated the quintet from Manhattan College Wednesday night at the gymnasium of the College of the City of New York by the score of 29 to 19. Eskiline, right forward for the Dartmouth team, proved the best shooter and caged five field goals in the course of the game, while his running mate, Williams, accounted for four goals and threw seven goals from fouls. The line-up:

MANHATTAN DARTMOUTH
Norton, f. I. G. Pihon
Kennedy, f. J. E. Pelletier
Downey, c. R. Ector
Norton, g. L. Williams
Houlahan, lg. J. Eskiline
Goals from field, Dartmouth, Eskiline 5, Williams 4, Rector 2; Manhattan, Norton 3, Kennedy 2, Downey 1, Houlahan 1. Goals from fouls, Dartmouth, Williams 7; Manhattan, Kennedy, Referee, Tom Thorpe, Columbia.

FOOTBALL DATES FOR LEHIGH OUT

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh University is again on Yale's football schedule for next fall. Washington & Jefferson, however, will not be played next fall, in order to avoid an anti-climax, and the team will close its season with the Lafayette game. The schedule:

Sept. 30—Urbana.
Oct. 7—Albany; 14, Yale at New Haven; 21—Lebanon Valley; 28—Catholic University.
Nov. 4—Muhlenberg; 11—Pennsylvania State; 18—Susquehanna; 25—Lafayette at Easton.

ATHLETIC NOTES

R. K. McCall of Dallas, Tex., has been elected captain of the Austin College football team for next fall. He plays either tackle or center.

W. A. Kinsella, professional court tennis champion of America, is anxious to get a match with Jay Gould, world's open champion, this winter.

According to a statement credited to J. M. Ward, attorney for Kauf, the former Federal league star outfielder, that player is a free agent and can sign with any club.

Manager Moran of the Philadelphia Nationals is not after any of the former members of that team who jumped to the Federals. He intends to build up a team of young players.

E. W. Mahan and E. W. Soucy are the only players now in Harvard College who have won three gold footballs and J. A. Gilman '17 is the only one with a chance to get a third one next year.

Dr. H. L. Williams, coach of the University of Minnesota football team and chairman of the National Collegiate A. A. football rules committee, refuses to make any statement regarding the possibility of his coaching the Yale varsity next fall.

DARTMOUTH MEETS CRESCENTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Dartmouth varsity basketball team plays the second game of its holiday trip at Brooklyn this evening when it meets the strong five of the Crescent Athletic Club.

WISCONSIN HAS FOUR VETERANS AT BASKETBALL

Coach W. E. Meanwell Has to Find a Suitable Candidate for Center to Develop Fast Five at Madison for This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Basketball prospects at the University of Wisconsin were never brighter than they are this season. There is every reason to believe that Wisconsin will be represented by a team that will be a contender for the western title from the opening of the conference schedule until its close.

Four veterans from the 1915 quintet, Capt. M. E. Hass '16 and W. G. Lewis '16, forwards; and H. G. Olsen '17 and L. H. Smith '16, guards, form the nucleus for the 1916 team. Three men from the reserves, all of whom have played in different games last season, F. S. Morris '16 and C. S. Thomas '17, guards; and A. K. Hopper '17, a forward, are also playing, and the first named players are giving the regulars a hard fight for their positions.

Among the new men there is sufficient talent to insure a reserve of substitutes. Coach W. E. Meanwell plans to carry 10 men all the season for the varsity. His plan is to play the men at top speed while they are in and insert fresh substitutes from time to time who can keep up the pace without any decrease in team play.

The problem that confronts the coaches is to find a man who can come up to the requirements for a conference center. There is plenty of new material for the guard and forward positions, but men for the pivot post are scarce. Until a man is found among the squad of 25 who can play the position Wisconsin cannot insure any early season claims to the conference title.

Two sophomores, G. N. Carlson and W. S. Chandler, have shown the most ability to date for the position and the latter played throughout the entire time in the first game of the season against Beloit. Coach Meanwell, however, is not entirely satisfied with either player and will continue to experiment until he finds the right man.

Captain Hass and Lewis have about won their old forward positions back, and are showing the same speed and skill that characterized their play last season. The latter player was a unanimous choice among the western critics for an All-Western position in 1915. He was the highest individual point winner in the conference with 140 points to his credit. He excels at free shooting from fouls, and is a past master at the leading field shot when close to or right under the basket.

Smith is playing fairly well but is not yet showing even a flash of his last season's skill. Football and his late reporting for practice have slowed him up to a large extent. His specialty is to break up plays under the basket, dribble the length of the floor, and shoot a goal. Last season he was one of the best defensive guards in the Big Nine, and as soon as he recovers from the football season his work is expected to be even superior to that of last year.

The schedule may beat Wisconsin this season. Six hard conference games, Purdue, Iowa, Northwestern, Minnesota, Illinois, and Chicago will be played during the first 21 days of the schedule and four of these will be played away from home. Every one of the teams mentioned has an excellent chance to win the conference title. All are much stronger than in 1915. To stay in the race the Badgers must win four of the six games, a task that seems almost impossible.

"If the men stay eligible, we'll have a good team," was all that Dr. W. E. Meanwell, the team's coach would say when asked what he thought were the prospects for a title. He has won three championships for Wisconsin in the four years that he has coached here. Last season the Badgers finished third.

In this period Wisconsin has played a total of 61 games. Fifty-six have been victories and five defeats. Conference contests played total 48, of which 43 have been triumphs for Wisconsin. Two teams, those of 1914, and 1912 were undefeated. The students here attribute Wisconsin's excellent record to Dr. Meanwell's superb coaching and handling of the men.

One game of the preliminary schedule has already been played. Beloit fell on the 11th of the month by a score of 38 to 11. Games with Lawrence, Ripon, Milwaukee Normal alumni, and Wabash remain before the regular season opens Jan. 8 with Purdue at Lafayette. With the exception of the Lawrence contest, the other games will be played on a trip that starts the 30th of the month and terminates on Jan. 3. The conference schedule:

Jan. 8—Purdue at Lafayette; 10—Iowa at Iowa City; 15—Minnesota, Madison; 18—Northwestern, Madison; 22—Illinois, Urbana; 25—Chicago at Chicago.
Feb. 10—Illinois, Madison; 25—Purdue, Madison; 28—Iowa, Madison.
March 4—Minnesota, Minneapolis; 8—Chicago, Madison; 11—Northwestern, Evanston.

SULLIVAN TO COACH DETROIT
DETROIT, Mich.—William Sullivan, veteran catcher and at one time manager of the Chicago American league baseball team, has been signed by the Detroit Americans to coach the pitchers. Sullivan will join Detroit on the spring training trip.

SQUASH TENNIS HANDICAP PLAY MAKES PROGRESS

Three Classes Help to Make Annual Harvard Club of New York Tournament of Interest

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play continues here today in the annual handicap squash tennis tournament of the Harvard Club. The tourney which has 35 entries in the three classes, made progress Wednesday, and several players have advanced to the third round. Play in the Harvard Club tournament is always followed with interest by squash players, as the club was really the sponsor for the sport, and has furnished all the champions of the national association.

F. H. Davis, a contender in many championships, is the scratch player in class A, and is one of the survivors of the second round. The summary:

Class A, first round—L. I. Grinnell (half hand, 5 aces) defeated Ewing Taylor (half hand, 1 ace), 15-10, 15-11, 15-9; C. F. Clarkson (half hand, 5 aces) defeated H. S. Satterlee (plus 4 aces), 5-10, 15-9, 15-11; W. B. Parsons, Jr. (half hand, 5 aces), won from D. F. Phelps (half hand, 1 ace) by default; A. A. Rushmore (half hand, 5 aces) won from J. X. Hackett (plus 4 aces) by default; A. Dana (plus 4 aces) defeated John Monroe, (half hand), 9-15, 15-6, 15-12.

Second round—P. M. Morrison (half hand, 1 ace) defeated T. A. E. Harris (half hand, 5 aces), 15-10, 15-8; F. H. Davis (scratch) defeated R. G. Coburn (half hand, 1 ace), 15-10, 15-15; C. F. Clarkson (scratch) defeated W. B. Parsons, Jr. (half hand, 5 aces), 10-15, 15-12, 15-13; (Dana plus 4 aces) defeated W. O. Ransom (half hand, 2 aces) won from C. J. Nourse (scratch), by default; L. B. Benner (half hand, 2 aces) defeated F. H. Babcock (plus 4 aces), 7-15, 15-8, 15-9; P. Marvin (half hand, 2 aces) defeated W. S. Seamen, Jr., 15-11, 15-9; Allan Locke (plus 5 aces) defeated L. A. Gordon (half hand, 2 aces), 15-13, 15-8; E. H. McKee (plus 5 aces) defeated G. Zabriskie (plus 5 aces), 15-8, 15-10; F. O. Francis (scratch) won from Donald Scott (scratch) by default; A. M. Hyde (scratch) defeated Mr. De S. Verdie (scratch), 15-7, 15-3; John Elliott (scratch), won from J. S. Franklin (plus 5 aces) by default; H. B. Palmer (plus 5 aces) defeated R. G. Mackay (scratch), 15-8, 15-15; W. C. Earle (scratch) won from W. K. Macy (scratch), by default; W. Lippman (half hand, 2 aces) defeated George Taylor (half hand, 2 aces), 15-8, 15-9; L. Curtis, Jr. (scratch), defeated E. S. Benedict (plus 5 aces), 15-12, 15-8.

HOTEL GREETERS IN SESSION TO ELECT OFFICERS

Ivan C. Hight of Boston was expected to be re-elected president of the organization when the members of the New England Hotel Greeters Association assembled at the Hotel Bellevue today for a business session of the convention which opened in Boston yesterday and will close with a dinner at the Hotel Lenox tonight. This afternoon the members will lunch at Clark's hotel and at Young's.

Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley are scheduled to speak at the closing dinner and others on the program are Judge James C. Cleary of New York, who is national attorney for the Greeters; LeRoy D. Moulton, Portland, Me.; Roland G. Lynn, Augusta, Me.; William O. Morin, Boston; J. W. Sullivan, Concord, N. H.; Wilbur T. Emerson and George R. Bush, Rutland, Vt.; Oswald Willett, Norwich, Conn.; Robert E. Gould, Claremont, N. H.; L. C. Prior of the Hotel Lenox, Frank C. Hall of the Somerset, Claude M. Harte of the Touraine, J. Linfield Damon of the Thorndike, William W. Davis of Riverbank Court, Clarence J. Murphy, secretary and treasurer of the New England Greeters Association, and H. V. Wilson.

There are about 75 members of the association attending the convention. They were welcomed at the Bellevue yesterday by President Hight. Following a buffet lunch at the Bellevue, which was served at 1:30, the members made a tour of the Boston hotels in automobiles, being shown about by President Hight and a local committee. At 6:30 there was a dinner at the Thorndike and the members then enjoyed a theater party.

1915 CANAL TRAFFIC HAS BIG GAINS

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Freight traffic through American and Canadian canals in season just closed aggregated 71,290,304 tons, or 15,920,370 greater than in 1914, and exceeded only in two previous years—1913, with 79,718,314 tons, and 1912, with 72,472,676 tons. Wheat shipments were 255,481,550 bushels, an increase of 105,197,463; copper shipments 156,436 short tons, or 64,672 more than last year. Both commodities established new season records. Movement of iron ore was 45,213,604 tons, an increase of 13,799,839. General merchandise, aggregating 1,595,398 tons, gained 278,094 tons.

TRIBUTE PAID TO CANADIAN JUDGE

GODERICH, Ont.—At the General Sessions being held here his Honor Judge Doyle is sitting for the last time, having resigned, after serving on the bench for nearly one third of a century. The grand jury in their presentment, says a Toronto Globe dispatch, expressed high admiration for his honor as a judge and a citizen, as did also many members of the bar of the county assembled in court, with Crown Attorney Seager as their spokesman.

BIG TRACK MEET TO BE CONDUCTED FROM CHICAGO

Great Series to Extend From Asia to South America, and Will Be Participated in by Twenty Thousand Athletes—Results Should Be Ready by Feb. 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The world's largest track meet, stretching over into Asia and down into South America, is now being conducted from this city by the Amateur Athletic Federation of Cook County. It started the second week in December and will come to a close Jan. 31. On Feb. 10, if all goes shipshape, the results will be announced. Local officials estimate the total participation at 20,000.

From the foregoing it will be gathered this is not a single track meet but hundreds of meets. Participants in any meet do not compete so much against each other as against the world. Their records are set down on a "universal scoring chart" especially devised to meet the needs of the big event, forwarded to the headquarters in Chicago, tabulated by names and by marks, and filed against the time of final accounting.

When all the score cards from Tientsin, Montevideo, Bangalore, Manila, and a batch of American cities are in, they will be checked over and the first 100 athletes in each of the five events will be announced. The events are simple and participation is equalized by division into classes: Above 18 years, under 18, under 16, and under 14. The events consist of the running high jump, standing hop, step, and jump, shot-put (16 pounds for the first-class and 12 pounds for those under 18), and the potato race, consisting of various laps according to the class.

Such easy conditions have recommended the competition to various countries. This is the month when the natives of other lands are matching their strength and skill against the Americans, and reports from other climes have it that the meet is arousing great interest.

A word in parenthesis here as to the purpose of the international meet. "Why is a Cook county organization stretching out around the world?" inquired a writer for The Christian Science Monitor of G. A. Sellar, deviser of the universal scoring chart and recapitulator of the results. "The Amateur Athletic Federation has been endeavoring to promote clean athletics," was his reply. "We have been trying to encourage competitive work without medals. The real value of athletics we believe to be the development of character, of strength and of bodily vigor. If valuable prizes

THIRD GAME OF PRINCETON - YALE SERIES TONIGHT

The Elis Must Win This Evening or Else Orange and Black Will Make Clean Sweep

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The third game of the Yale-Princeton varsity hockey series is scheduled to take place here this evening. As Princeton won the first game Tuesday by a score of 4 to 2 and took the second on Wednesday evening by a score of 2 to 0, Yale must win tonight or else the Orange and Black will get a clean sweep of the series.

Both teams played a better game of hockey Wednesday than they showed Tuesday, but Yale was still lacking in team work. John Humphreys, the Princeton coverts, played a great game, while Burgess was the star on the Yale team. W. Humphreys scored Princeton's first goal in the first half, and Schoen shot the second in the last half.

The line-up:

PRINCETON **YALE**
W. Humphreys, lg. J. W. Armour, lg.
Schoen, c. C. Van Nostrand
Peacock, f. P. Burgess
Cushman, lg. J. W. Gould, lg.
J. Humphreys, c. C. P. Washburn
Scully, f. J. W. Gould, lg.
Ford, g. C. P. Washburn
Score, Princeton 2, Yale 0. Goals, W. Humphreys, Schoen, Peacock, Washburn, 2m. Peacock 2m. Burgess 1m., Van Nostrand 1m., Burgess 1m., J. Humphreys 1m. Referee, Donnelly and Sissmuth. Time, two 20m. periods.

NO SURPRISES IN PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—There were no upsets Wednesday in the first 16 in the first round of match play in the holiday golf tournament here. P. V. G. Carter of Nassau had a very easy win over J. M. Thompson of Spring Haven, and P. W. Whittemore of Brookline was going much too strong for Dr. C. H. Gardner. Carter won the qualification round and gold medal, defeating H. V. Seggerman of the Englewood Country Club in the play off. The summary:

FIRST 16
C. L. Becker, Woodland, defeated T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 1 up.
P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, defeated J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 8 and 7.
John Bredemus, New York, defeated G. M. Howard, Hatteras, N. S., 3 and 2.
H. Gates, Hoffman, defeated T. A. Chestnut, Pittsburgh, 7 and 6.
S. A. Hennessey, Cooperstown, defeated T. B. Boyd, St. Louis, 3 and 1.
H. V. Seggerman, Englewood, defeated W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 1 up.
C. S. McDonald, Landon, defeated P. S. Danforth, North Ford, 3 and 2.
P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, defeated Dr. C. H. Gardner, Arawakan Hunt, 6 and 4.

EARLY BASEBALL PRACTICE DOWN FOR BROWN MEN

Battery Candidates to Start Work in the Cage Early in January With Veterans Reporting a Month Later

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown baseball candidates will be called for indoor practice within a short time, and it is the plan of Coach Fattée and Captain Johnson to get the men into trim earlier this season than has been the custom. While the team has lost several of the best players by graduation, there is a nucleus for a strong team still remaining.

It is proposed to get the battery candidates into the cage in the gymnasium during January. The veterans may not be called for about a month afterward. It is recognized that the pitchers need the most attention this season for both of the veterans of last season, Cram and Crowell, graduated last June. Dpovnan, the first-string catcher, also left college through graduation.

Two other regular players, Babington, first baseman, and Dike graduated also. The loss of these five men to the team will be considerable. Captain Johnson will take his old position at shortstop, Andrews, an excellent first baseman, will be placed temporarily at least in that position, and Murray, a member of the freshman team last season, is eligible for second base on the varsity this year.

Feinberg, who won his "B" last season, is eligible for catcher, and Ormsbee, another letter man, is available for center field. These men make up the nucleus; being men of former experience on the varsity squad. Among the freshmen are several very likely candidates, but their worth is still to be determined when outdoor practice begins.

There are three new candidates for third base, Davidson, Gray and Prosser. The first named played in the Twin-State league, and Gray played at Mercersburg academy. Among the new aspirants for the pitching staff is Landati, former pitcher for Classical high school and Morris Heights school, this city.

Haddleton, Weeks of Worcester academy and Hillhouse, are among the candidates for catcher, among the new men. The substitutes of last year also offer a large field for the selection of varsity material. There is Jemall, a hard hitter, and Garside, Murphy and Hall. Five of the substitute pitchers will be working again this season, Denison, Richards, Sullivan, Healey and Flanders. Richards won eight out of nine games in the Twin-State league, and is expected to develop into a good pitcher. Sullivan has also played in the minor leagues, and has a creditable record.

FOREIGN OFFERING OF SECURITIES GROWS LIGHTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pressure on the local market of sales of American securities for foreign account is lighter. The lessening of pressure should be more pronounced next week and the week thereafter.

For the sake of meeting year-end requirements and of making as good a showing as possible, London joint stock banks have sold in this market American stocks vigorously. Such work has met their best expectations, their needs are satisfied, and selling now is materially lighter than the \$4,000,000 which the New York market has had to absorb daily.

In addition to the \$4,000,000 daily, previously sold for English account, there was selling for Holland. That, too, has been checked on account of difficulty of gold shipments to Holland.

A banker of international prominence says: "Sales in this market of American securities for foreign account in January will be much less than in December or November. It is too early to predict what will happen in February or March, but I would not be surprised to see selling pressure abandoned for two months."

PLAN TRAINING FOR UMPIRES
CHICAGO, Ill.—Spring training for umpires will be advocated at the meeting of the National league club owners in Cincinnati next week. C. H. Weeghman, purchaser of the Chicago Nationals, and Charles Williams, secretary of the club, state that they will urge the adoption of the plan. It is proposed to have the umpires accompany the clubs to the spring training camps.

WASHINGTON VS. MICHIGAN NOV. 4
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Announcement was made Wednesday that Washington University will play the University of Michigan football team at Ann Arbor on Nov. 4, 1916.

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THE HOME FORUM

THE OIL AND WINE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE indeed remains to make life worth living if the special graces of consecration and inspiration are wanting. The human being who is bereft of devotion to some ideal generally falls back on self and becomes either a misanthrope through indulgence in bitterness and resentment, or else a wastrel through indulgence in false appetites. How exquisite are those first signs of consecration in youth when an ideal first presents itself for which to work and, if need be, to suffer! What depths of devotion are stirred, what readiness to serve, what joy in self-surrender, what opulence in giving! How the eyes sparkle and the face glows with the enthusiasm of serving, the bliss of self-renunciation! The more, therefore, the pity that such spontaneous outpouring for good should ever be checked by the suggestions of a mind opposed to God. In living and practicing Christian Science many individuals are encountered who, like plants which have long been held back on their growth by the winter blasts, are putting forth tendrils to fasten upon a new hope. The infinite compassion of the Christ has reached the roots of their being and warmed them with the encouragement of hope. They venture to stretch forth feelers, though still touched by the fear that this glorious prospect is too good to be true. What shall be the attitude of the Christian Scientist towards these beginners? While the limitation of human life and experience may be placed before them lovingly and tactfully, in order that they may not consecrate existence to that which may fail them, care should be taken not to dim for an instant the joyous trust in the infinite capacities of God, good. Here spiritual wisdom is requisite, great charity and willingness to put aside mere personal opinion. It is especially unfortunate at such times for the Christian Scientist to descend on any of his own hardships and trials, unless the scientific lesson of their nothingness is clearly set forth. It need hardly be added that any criticism of other workers in the field, or any elaboration of the ways of false science (so-called), are likely to blight the budding hopes of the aspirant after heavenly honors. A

faithful worker will not use those who come to him for the milk of the word as so many opportunities to discuss failure, suffering, injustice or misunderstanding. At such times the full radiance of Truth can be reflected to the searcher and Principle, operating through immutable law, will not fail to supply the needed help. These buds of blossoming expectation need not be blighted by the breath of discouragement.

We read in Revelation: "See thou hurt not the oil and the wine." In the Glossary of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, we find the words "oil" and "wine" defined (on pages 592 and 598) as follows: "OIL. Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." "WINE. Inspiration; understanding. Error; fornication; temptation; passion." The latter part of the definition of wine sets forth the perverted sense of inspiration and acts as a warning against the misuse of a quality intrinsically good. To "hurt" the oil would be obviously to cause consecration to devote itself to unworthy objects. To seize the growing perception of "charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration," waked by Christian Science in the consciousness of suffering humanity, and to attempt to turn those qualities to personal ends would indeed be a grievous hurt to the oil of consecration. Moreover to allow the wine of inspiration, which results from spiritual understanding, to become the poison distilled from error is to permit the highest to sink to the lowest, and to transform an angel of light into an imp of darkness.

The surest means of avoiding any hurt to "the oil and the wine" is to be oneself so filled with consecration and inspiration that any misuse would be impossible. The best preventative is to be sure oneself of the Psalmist's "oil of gladness"; of Isaiah's meaning when he prophesied that Christ's coming would substitute "the oil of joy for mourning"; and of that which the foolish virgins neglected to put into their lamps. When the Christian Scientist, furthermore, understands what the wine was which Jesus bade his followers drink, he

too will be able to follow the Master's example and turn the water of purification into the wine of inspiration, and, like the good Samaritan will be able to pour oil and wine into the wounds of him who has fallen among thieves.

Consecration must, therefore, be to Truth, Christ, and not to "the leaves and fishes" of personal ease, or mere relief from sickness and sorrow. The Truth is God, recognized in Christian Science as Mind and not matter, as Spirit and not flesh, Soul not sense, Principle not person, Life not death, Truth not error and as Love which is neither hate nor fear. The manifestation of Truth is the Christ, and this Christ, coming to human consciousness, purges it of that which is unlike the anointed, of the evil beliefs represented by the multifarious disguises of self, culminating in sin, sickness and death. The Christ not only unclothes humanity of its rags and tatters, but also places upon it the royal robes of purity and spiritual wisdom, culminating in assured happiness, health and holiness. To be consecrated to Truth involves disbelieving in its supposed contrary, error. True consecration does not permit of a belief in the reality of good and evil, it rigorously excludes disobedience to the First Commandment or the worship of more than one God, power, intelligence, presence and Principle. True consecration calls for the administration of the law of God only, and its application to human need without resort to material means in salvation and healing. Whoever rejoices in such consecration will know how to train the tendrils of aspiring hope, so that they may climb unharmed from belief to faith and from faith to spiritual understanding and fruition. Thus will "the oil and the wine" remain sweet and healthful and full of balm.

A Picture

With the sun glowing warm at his height,
And the people at work in white sleeves,
And the gold-banded bee in its flight,
With the quick-fitting birds among leaves:

There my two little children would run
And would reach and would roll in their fun

And would clasp in their hands
Stick or stone for their play,
In their hands that but little had grown
For their play with a stick and a stone.

As the sun from his high summer bow
To the west of the orchard would fall,
He would leave the brown bee-hives in row

In the shade of the houses' gray wall,
And the flowers outbasking in bloom,
Some in light and some others in gloom,
To the light of the air

And the damp of the dew,
The air from the apple-tree shades,
And the dew on the grasses' green blades.
—William Barnes.

Criticism of the Fine Arts

Strong sense united to delicate sentiment, improved by practice, perfected by comparison, and cleared of all prejudice, can alone entitle critics to be judges of the fine arts.—Hume.

A Visit to George Eliot

"In the autumn of 1863 Mr. and Mrs. Lewes took a house near Regent Park," Charles S. Olcott says in writing of George Eliot, "in what was then a quiet and beautiful suburb of London. It was a plain, two-story dwelling of no particular pretensions, but nevertheless attractive for its air of refined simplicity. In the drawing-room with its modest furniture, brightened by the rays of sunshine transfused through the fragrant flowers in the window, and pleasing to the eye because of its perfect harmony of color, were held those Sunday afternoon receptions which made the Priory famous."

"One of those whose good fortune it was to meet George Eliot in this home of refinement," the writer relates, "was the brilliant and distinguished wife of Dr. Henry M. Field. In her charming house at Stockbridge, Mass., as well as in New York City, Mrs. Field was in

the habit of entertaining the most brilliant representatives of philanthropy, art, literature, and religion who could be assembled in America. In the grace and charm of her hospitality, the richness and originality of her conversation, her extensive learning, her sympathy for others, and her earnestness of purpose, she was not unlike George Eliot herself. It is fortunate that we have the report of such a woman, who, after a brief visit of an hour or two, left the presence of the famous novelist with the feeling that what impressed one the most was not her intellectual greatness but her womanliness.

"Superior as she is to the thousands of her sex, she is still one of them, with a nature thoroughly feminine. Though she has thought and written on subjects which require a masculine understanding, on social questions and political reforms; though she has read and translated books of philosophy, and is accustomed to the society of men who are occupied with scientific studies,—still in her heart she remains the true woman; and to lift up her sisterhood is her highest ambition."

"Referring to their brief interview, Mrs. Field says: 'She received us very kindly. In seeing for the first time one to whom we owed so many happy hours, it was impossible to feel towards her as a stranger. All distance was removed by her courtesy. Her manners were very sweet, because very simple, and free from affectation. To me her welcome was the more grateful as that of one woman to another. There is a sort of free-masonry among women, by which they understand at once those with whom they have any intellectual sympathy. A few words and all reserve was gone. 'Come, sit by me on this sofa,' she said; and instantly, seated by my side, we were deep in conversation. . . . No portrait can give the full expression of the eye any more than of the voice. Looking into that clear, calm eye, one sees a transparent nature, . . . goodness and truth, an impression which is deepened as you listen to her soft and gentle tones. A low voice is said to be an excellent thing in woman. . . . But never did a sweeter voice fascinate a listener,—so soft and low that one must almost bend to hear. . . . But I should do her great injustice if I gave

the impression that there was in her conversation any attempt at display. There is no wish to "shine." She is above that affectation of brilliancy which is often mere flippancy. Nor does she seek to attract homage and admiration. On the contrary, she is very averse to speak of herself, or even to hear the heartfelt praise of others. She does not engross the conversation, but is more eager to listen than to talk. She has that delicate tact—which is one of the fine arts among women—to make others talk, . . . and by a word drawing the conversation into a channel where it may flow with a broad, free current. Thus she makes you forget the celebrated author, and think only of the refined and highly cultivated woman. You do not feel awed by her genius, but only quickened by it, as something that calls out all that is better and truer. While there is no attempt to impress you with her intellectual superiority, you feel naturally elevated into a higher sphere. The conversation itself floats upward into a region above the commonplace. The small talk of ordinary society would seem an impertinence. There is a singular earnestness about her."

TO THE ENGLISH REDBREAST

When that the fields put on their gay attire
Thou silent sittest near brake on river's brim
While the gay thrush sings loud from covert dim;
But when pale Winter lights the social fire
And meads with slime are sprent and ways with mire,
Thou charrest us with thy soft and solemn hymn
From battlement or barn or haystack trim;
And now not seldom turnest, as if for hire,
Thy thrilling pipe to me, waiting to catch
The pittance due to thy well-warbled song.
Sweet bird! sing on; for oft near lonely thatch

Like thee, myself have pleased the rustic throng
And after entrance 'neath the peaceful thatch
Full many a tale have told, and ditty long.
—Bamfylde.

The American Pioneer

Only he who knows what it means to hew a home out of the forest; of what is involved in the task of replacing mighty trees with corn; only he who has watched the loghouse rising in the clearing, and has witnessed the devotedness that gathers around the old log school-house, . . . can understand how sobriety, decency, age, devoutness, beauty and power belong to the story of those who began the mighty task of changing the wild west into the heart of a teeming continent.—Jenkin Lloyd Jones.



Photograph by A. Duperly & Son, Kingston, Jamaica

"Going to Market," Jamaica

One of the most characteristic sights in Jamaica is afforded by the country women going to the markets. These markets are well stocked with a variety of fruits. There are two such places in Kingston, the Victoria market and the

Jubilee market, northwest of the Parade. Here may be seen displayed the turtle and the fish that are only found in tropical waters. The fruit is brought down from the country parts, mainly by the women, who carry it on their heads, but

partly by donkeys. The clatter and bustle that one notes on entering the markets of Jamaica are very impressive to the tourist. The Victoria market, which is located at the southerly end of King street, is a handsome iron building stand-

ing on the shore of the Caribbean sea and conveniently arranged for purchasers and sellers.

Secret of Clear Expression

The great secret of clear expression is sincerity. If your deepest desire is to speak the truth, your utterance will have the beauty and the power that belong to sincere speech. Say the thing that you know, the thing that you heartily believe, and say nothing else. Let all your discipline in speaking or writing be a discipline in truth telling.—W. Gladden.

Servian Art

"In surveying the work accomplished in the fields of art by the Servian people during the entire period of their historical and intellectual existence, we come upon two phases separated by centuries from each other," Michel Valtrovtch writes, in his chapter on Art, in "Servia by the Servians." "The products of both are animated by an identical spirit—the spirit of real art; they are also similar in subject and in the goal attained, for both follow faith, and serve the purpose of elevating and fortifying. . . . Again, according to the general estimate formed about them and the position accorded to them in the world, they are closely bound up with one another, for they form an indispensable and inseparable part of all national life. The first phase

of Servian art embraces the results obtained from the time of the adoption of Christianity—when first attempts were made—until the middle of the fifteenth century; the second phase, from the beginning of the past century up to the present day, shows the revival of the artistic spirit coincident with that of political freedom in this one portion of the Servian race. The period of four centuries which separates these two phases was one of great sufferings under Turkish domination, when there was no possibility of developing art or art's achievements. But the love of art already created in the first period, and fostered by existing creations, afforded some consolation to the Servian people, and giving them greater confidence in their own

moral strength, and in the thought of ultimate strength, and in the thought of the expression of a general, national necessity as soon as the Servians had secured their freedom. It seemed to be the continuation of the . . . indispensable national work which, interrupted by the past sorrowful centuries, nevertheless found an outlet in a humbler direction, with the distaff and the embroidery frame, in the workshops of the tailors (Terziye), the embroiderers, smiths, cutlers and other craftsmen. With the general national tendency towards a more advanced organization of the State, Servian art also followed in the footsteps of contemporaries, and modernized itself, thus doing what ancient Servian art had done when it became the disciple of the great and influential Byzantine culture."

"The renaissance of Servian painting began," the writer goes on to say, "at the commencement of the last century. It was chiefly devoted to church subjects, and adhered to the types of saints and scenes that had been preserved in the churches for centuries. Portrait-painting soon began to serve a valuable purpose in preserving the faces of those men who had rendered services to their country. These two branches of painting were adopted by Servians studying at the various academies of Europe, they being the two forms of art most in request; but this limited point of view of art soon widened, until today the art movement in Servia is pregnant with all the aspirations of the age, toward the fulfillment of which her students in the art schools of Munich, Vienna and Paris work by the various paths which their own artistic opinions and technical abilities permit them."

"The other branches of art—music, poetry, and dancing," the writer says in concluding his chapter, "are likewise cultivated with success in Servia. They also find good models in the past for modern artistic creations, according to the direction and sense of modern thought and feeling. For the Servian nation remains true to the tendency displayed in the Middle Ages—to be a devoted and earnest participator in the universal labor for the progress of humanity."

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AN OLD-TIME QUILTING PARTY

"Aunt Dinah's quilting party" is more familiar to youth of the present day in song than in experience, but Harriet Beecher Stowe, in "The Minister's Wooing" has set a vivid record of what was once the chief social function in many an American village. She writes:

"By two o'clock a goodly company began to assemble. Mrs. Deacon Twitchell arrived, soft, pillowy, and plaintive as ever, accompanied by Cerimthy Ann, a comely damsel, tall and trim, with a bright black eye and a most vigorous and determined style of movement. Good Mrs. Jones, broad, expansive, and solid, having vegetated tranquilly on in the cabbage garden of the virtues . . . brought some fresh butter, a tin pail of cream, and a loaf of cake made after a new Philadelphia receipt."

"The quilt pattern was gloriously drawn in oak leaves, done in indigo; and soon all the company, young and old, were passing busy fingers over it, and conversation went on briskly."

"Madame de Frontignac, we must not forget to say, had entered with hearty abandon into the spirit of the day. She had dressed the tall china vases on the mantelpiece, and, departing from the usual rule of an equal mixture of roses and asparagus bushes, had constructed two quaint and graceful bouquets where

garden flowers were mingled with drooping grasses and trailing wild vines, forming a graceful combination which excited the surprise of all who saw it."

"Unrestrained gayeties followed. Groups of young men and maidens chatted together, and all the gallantries of the times were enacted. Serious matrons commented on the cake, and told each other high and particular secrets in the culinary art which they drew from remote family archives. One might have learned in that instructive assembly how best to keep moths out of blankets, how to make fritters of Indian corn undistinguishable from oysters, how to bring up babies by hand, how to mend a cracked teapot, how to take out grease from a brocade, how to reconcile absolute decrees with free will, how to make five yards of cloth answer the purpose of six, and how to put down the Democratic party."

"Vain transitory splendors! Even this evening, so glorious, so heart cheering, so fruitful in instruction and amusement, could not last forever. Gradually the company broke up: the matrons mounted soberly on horseback behind their spouses, and Cerimthy consoled her clerical friend by giving him an opportunity to read her a lecture on the way home, if he found the courage to do so."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1915

EDITORIALS

Monroeism—Pan-Americanism

A FEW lines of history, it would seem, should prove a fitting introduction to comment on the latest and broadest interpretation placed officially in the United States upon the Monroe doctrine—an interpretation accepted, practically, by Ambassador Suarez of Chile, who presided at the first session of the Pan-American Scientific congress in Washington, in behalf of all the American republics represented at that gathering. No person in the United States except the President is qualified or authorized to speak with higher authority on any question touching the external policy of the government than the secretary of state, and Secretary Lansing's interpretation of what the Monroe doctrine now means for the United States and for the other American republics carries all the more weight because it harmonizes with President Wilson's views on the same subject, as expressed in his address before Congress on Dec. 8.

Briefly, then, it became known in the United States in 1822 that at the congress of Verona, held in that year, a project whereby Spain might be aided by certain other nations in recovering her revolted American colonies had been seriously discussed. While making preparations to go to India as Governor-General, Mr. Canning received the appointment of secretary for foreign affairs in September of the year named, and through his influence the British government was led to take energetic steps against the absolutists' idea of interference in preventing revolution and all political changes proceeding from the people in opposition to the rulers. Early in 1823 France was on the point of invading Spain to overthrow the revolutionary government there. If this expedition should prove successful, it was expected that the next step would be a movement to subjugate the now independent Spanish colonies in the western hemisphere.

At this point, it appears, the British government intimated to the United States in a friendly manner that it would be prudent to make some protest against the contemplated interference in the affairs of American states or colonies. The idea appealed at once and favorably to President Monroe, to his secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, and to Thomas Jefferson, who was brought into consultation, with the result that the annual message, December, 1823, contained these declarations: "That we should consider any attempt on the part (of the allied powers) to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety" and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing (governments in the western hemisphere which the United States had recognized), or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." These declarations, backed as they were known to be by Great Britain, put a quietus on the French-Spanish project of restoring the old order in South America.

Another declaration in the Monroe message, however, enunciated an additional idea, and one that has been subjected to criticism on all sides, and that went far toward neutralizing, if not destroying in South American sentiment the good effect of those already presented. This reads that "the American continents, by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." It has been held that if these words expressed the intention that the South American republics should be prevented from freely surrendering their territory for the purposes of colonization, this was going altogether too far; that it was avowing a rule of interference on the part of the United States equally to be condemned with the similar one acted on by European absolutists. Although it has been contended by many able thinkers in the United States that the words, in all probability, were intended to mean that the western hemisphere was already occupied by a number of states whose territories were contiguous, leaving no space for further colonization, the republics to the south, jealous of their rights as independent states and objecting to a protection that meant patronage and meddling, as they viewed it, have never until now become reconciled to a declaration of such doubtful meaning.

The attitude of the United States toward Cuba and Mexico, marred somewhat by the Panama affair; the Niagara conference, the encouragement extended repeatedly to the "A. B. C." group, especially in the matter of recognizing the de facto government of Mexico; President Wilson's proposal for Pan-American concert, and, finally, Secretary Lansing's definitions that the Monroe policy is a national policy of the United States and that Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas, have all contributed toward the achievement of this reconciliation. The speech of the secretary before the Pan-American congress on Monday left no ground for the suspicion, once harbored to the south, that the United States was prompted solely by selfish motives in keeping European governments out of the neighboring republics, and that some day it would itself do what it was at present so determined other governments should not do. It seems to have been Secretary Lansing's object to combine but not to mix the Monroe doctrine and Pan-Americanism, to establish the contention that the combination stands for American unity, community of interest and mutual protection, but that taken separately the Monroe doctrine means all that Pan-Americanism implies, being in the very broadest sense an American policy with the welfare of all America in view.

And if we take Ambassador Suarez at his word, and accept that word as expressing the sentiment of all the other American republics represented, then there is little

reason for longer questioning whether or not the Monroe doctrine is understood, and understood correctly, in quarters where continuance of a misunderstanding would spell only neglect of a great opportunity.

Count Okuma on Japan's Finance

IN THE study of international politics, perhaps no other feature is so full of interest as the way in which the truth in regard to a situation is almost inevitably disclosed as the years pass. The signing of the treaty of Portsmouth, some ten years ago, was followed, it will be remembered, by a very serious outbreak of popular indignation in Japan. It was thought throughout the country that Japan had surrendered many rights upon which she ought to have insisted, and that her statesmen had failed to reap the fruits of her victory over Russia. It was not known then that Japan had practically reached the end of her resources financially, and that it would have been extremely difficult for her to carry on war very much longer.

Almost every year that has passed since that time, however, has served to bring home to the Japanese people how serious was their financial position in the summer of 1905. The most recent revelation in this connection is an article written recently by Count Okuma in the Jiji. Count Okuma was inspired to write the article in question by the present prosperity of Japanese finance. The war, as he tells us, and as indeed is well known, has helped Japan financially to a most extraordinary extent. The onset of the struggle found Japan still in the position financially of being obliged to contract loans to pay off the interest and principal of previous loans. Worse still, administrations previous to the present one had been obliged to carry on the work of government by means of foreign loans, and all such financial arrangements could only be carried through at considerable disadvantage, resulting in unfavorable terms. The question of the diminution of the Japanese specie reserve in London was a cause of constant anxiety to the Japanese financial experts.

All this has now been changed. Count Okuma stated that there would be no necessity for Japan to issue a loan on a foreign market for a considerable time, and her specie abroad showed a steady increase. Japan, of course, for over a year now has been manufacturing munitions on a large scale and to the utmost of her capacity. In doing her share to keep Russia supplied with munitions she has opened to her a practically unlimited market. In other ways, too, the war is tending to help Japan financially. She already possesses something in the nature of a monopoly in shipping in the Pacific, and her external trade this year shows an excess of exports over imports, a position to which many countries find it difficult to attain even in time of peace.

San Diego Exposition Continues

THE Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco was closed on Saturday, Dec. 4, as had been planned; the Panama-California exposition at San Diego will close on Dec. 31, but only to give place to a successor, the Panama-California international exposition, which will open on Jan. 1. The latter is to continue throughout 1916. Aside from the matter of a change in corporate organization, which is so slight as to be almost imperceptible, there will be many changes in the exhibits and general conduct of the new enterprise, and all of these are intended to be for the better. Very reasonable considerations, in our opinion, have influenced public opinion in San Diego and southern California in making the decision to carry on their fair for another year. Many thousands of people who were unable to visit the Pacific coast in 1915 may be expected to do so in 1916; to these the San Diego exposition will be an additional inducement. Many thousands who were able to visit the Pacific coast in 1915 were so occupied in sightseeing elsewhere that they did not get so far south as San Diego; great numbers of these will doubtless return in 1916, and a large percentage of them will be influenced to do so by the prospect of seeing the exposition they missed on a previous visit. The buildings at San Diego are permanent. In them may be housed, through 1916, many of the best exhibits of the San Francisco fair.

Over and above all other considerations, however, was that of acceding to requests for a continuance of the San Diego fair that poured in upon the management from all parts of the United States, and from other countries. All southern California, too, became interested in the matter. In fact, the movement for continuance did not originate locally. Los Angeles subscribed \$150,000 toward covering whatever expense might result from keeping the exposition open. Other communities have been generous in proportion. Some cities of the West outside of California, Salt Lake City, especially, realizing the advantage of the attraction as an inducement to tourists, have made contributions. With the San Diego exposition alone in the field next year there is reason for believing that the steps taken to meet a deficit will prove unnecessary.

No one can tell, for no one knows, what the year 1916 may bring forth. Should it bring world peace, which is devoutly to be wished, it is easy to imagine San Diego thronged with people from all quarters of the earth, who, for one reason or another, have been prevented from obtaining their share in the pleasures of normal living since August, 1914.

Teachers as Belligerents

THE article by Sir James Yoxall, M. P., which appeared in this paper recently, on the question whether it is really profitable to take teachers from their work and send them to the front, is deserving of special attention. For some time past there has been considerable agitation throughout Great Britain against the policy of many local bodies in reducing, wherever possible, the amount expended on education. It has been pointed to, in many quarters, as an altogether false economy, and

Sir James Yoxall very forcibly indorses this view. Sir James, moreover, removes the whole question from the sphere of politics by insisting on the very general nature of the condition—that it is not that this country or that country is making a mistake in this regard, but that all alike are making it.

In Germany all teachers under fifty years of age had been called to the colors by last October. In England, up to September last, some 10,000 teachers had joined the forces, and under the recruiting scheme recently concluded large additions to this number were expected, whilst in France conditions were certainly no better, if not worse. As Sir James very justly remarks, the fact that the teacher is used to observing and maintaining discipline makes him specially useful as a soldier, and thus there is a great inducement to the authorities to make use of him. Those, however, who see furthest in this matter are agreed that the continuance of education in its highest and fullest development is the last of works of peace which should be assailed. There is only one consideration that should touch it, and that is the one of immediate national safety. And yet, as Sir James points out, when a public authority is faced with the necessity of saving, one of the first spheres to be viewed as a possible field for economy is education. He speaks of "scrapings and parings," and indeed no other term could be found which more fitly described the process. The actual return of such a policy, when measured in terms of money saved, is almost negligible, but the loss to the countries persistently following it, in the way of opportunities neglected, the results of which may only become apparent many years hence, is immeasurable. There are indeed, as another authority on education has pointed out, economies which can be practiced, economy for instance in clerical and statistical matter, but to be niggardly in the presence of the present great and indeed overwhelming need for more enlightenment is to be utterly blind to the things that really matter.

More than ever, indeed, is there need of heed being given to Lord Rosebery's injunction many years ago when the education question was passing through one of its periodic crises. The call to the nation at this time, more perhaps than at any other time, Lord Rosebery said on that occasion, is, to "Educate! educate! educate!"

Marse Henry

IT is next to impossible to consider the editorial career of Colonel Henry Watterson of Louisville, Ky., without touching upon his famous predecessor, George Denison Prentice, the Connecticut Yankee who, during forty years of newspaper warfare in the city named, literally hacked his way through southern prejudice and into a popularity that eventually knew no bounds within the borders of his country. Prentice was one of the great characters, as well as one of the greatest editors of the middle nineteenth century. Back in 1833, James Freeman Clarke, whose memory is cherished in New England, came into frequent personal contact with him in Louisville, and in his memoirs said: "Mr. Prentice's wit was inexhaustible. Each morning's paper contained half a dozen epigrammatic sentences, one or two of which were usually good enough to be remembered and preserved. They sparkled with puns, antithesis and happy illustrations." He relates one incident of Prentice's methods, which may be taken as typical. In the early thirties General Andrew Jackson was very obnoxious to the Whig party, and Prentice steadily criticized him. "The stinging, hissing, bolts of scorn," as William Cullen Bryant called them, flew from Prentice's pen. One day it was reported that General Jackson had become a member of the Presbyterian church. People wondered what Prentice would say. The paper appeared, following the reports of General Jackson's conversion, said that he had joined the Presbyterian church, and followed the bare announcement of the fact with two lines from Dr. Watts which no Presbyterian could object to:

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

Prentice had a far-reaching reputation, an extensive following and a powerful influence, all of which contributed toward preventing Kentucky from going out of the Union when the other southern states seceded. He was a power in the land throughout the civil war. At the close of that period a young man named Henry Watterson, who had served in the confederate army as aide-de-camp to Generals Price and Forrest, became an editorial writer on the Republican Banner of Nashville, Tenn., and shortly before the retirement of Mr. Prentice, which occurred in 1870, Watterson became editor of the Louisville Journal. A little later he formed a partnership with W. N. Haldeman which led to the purchase of the Journal and the Courier and the consolidation of the two as the Courier-Journal, the newspaper with which both the name and fame of "Marse Henry," a sobriquet bestowed upon him by his brother newspaper men throughout the country, is most intimately identified.

It was hardly to Colonel Watterson's advantage that he became the editorial successor of so celebrated a man as George D. Prentice. For years his work was subjected to a comparison which was well calculated to keep him meek. Not until he had educated his readers away from their old favorite was he able to impress upon them his own peculiar and remarkable abilities as a writer, but having once established himself in their good opinion his hold upon them took deep root. For nearly half a century Colonel Watterson and the Courier-Journal have voiced the sentiments of the South on nearly every important subject related to the welfare of that great section.

There was once a time when the colonel was prepared to lead 100,000 Democrats to Washington, that Samuel J. Tilden might be installed in the White House. On the other hand, there was a long period during which the colonel went up and down the country harmonizing the Cavalier and the Puritan and disseminating broadcast the better feeling. Again, the colonel brought out and set upon a pedestal from which she has never been removed, the "Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform." Critic, of his own party as well as of the opposition, unsparing

opponent of looseness and dishonesty, a devoted friend of the common people, eloquent after-dinner speaker, brilliant orator, instructive lecturer, inimitable story-teller, beloved of his craft everywhere, the press of the nation of all shades of opinion is at the present time congratulating "Marse Henry" and Mrs. Watterson on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.

Notes and Comments

A CERTAIN Mr. Tse Tsan Tai has just published, at Hong Kong, a book on Creation in the Garden of Eden including some account of the origin of the Chinese. The author's theory is that Eden was in Chinese Turkestan, and he bases this on what he terms a strong improbability that an omnipotent Creator would, having made man, consent to place him in such an out-of-the-way corner of the world as Mesopotamia. In his opinion it was from this Turkestan Eden that the Chinese race spread, and eventually reached the present empire of China, and he finally concludes his work by expressing the opinion that China will reestablish this Garden of Eden in the form of an international state where the Federated Parliament of the Nations will be established. A writer in the London Press, alluding to this, expresses in turn the opinion that a Garden of Eden inhabited by diplomatists and politicians would prove a terrible temptation to the serpent.

MANY speakers have been the victims of curious introductions, but probably few have found such utter absence of humor in their chairmen as fell to the lot of Mr. Lloyd George, at a Disestablishment meeting in Flintshire. The chairman was a Welsh deacon, whose convictions were far in advance of his power of expression. "I haff to introduce to you tonight," he explained, "the member for Carnarvon Boroughs. He haff come here to reply to what the Bishop of St. Asaph said the other night about Welsh Disestablishment. In my opinion, gentlemen, the Bishop of St. Asaph iss one of the biggest liars in creation; but thank goodness we haff a match for him here tonight."

FEDERATION, if not merger, of the New York Peace Society with the North American branch of the League to Enforce Peace is chiefly significant because of Andrew Carnegie's official connection with the older of these organizations and his patronage of it. The decision to merge was by referendum, not by an arbitrary act of the peace society officials; and the vote was preponderantly for collective action by nations against any nation refusing to accept the award of an international court to which it was subject and defying the same. The other organization, made up of clergy and adherents of the churches which Mr. Carnegie has assisted, is not so willing to have the United States assume obligations that may involve war for peace. Mr. Carnegie apparently favors various modes of getting war ended.

CHICAGO is renewing the appeal for aid from admirers of Eugene Field wherever they may be in giving the poet-humanist and versatile journalist a suitable memorial. Small donations from the many, rather than large gifts from the few, is the rule followed, and quite rightly. Field was a singer for the many and not for the few. Like James Whitcomb Riley

"His joke was ever stinging, there was sweetness in his chaff,
Which same cannot be said of all the rest who make us laugh."

But he got nearer the children of the country's homes than even Riley ever has done; and parents who know this will no doubt be the first to show their gratitude.

THE plank in the Democratic platform of 1912 that dealt with the Philippines closed with the opinion that, following concession of independence of the islands, there should be neutralization of the archipelago, the United States negotiating the compact. The word "neutralization" is not so much as whispered now, as Congress faces action on new legislation for the islands. The latest draft of the proposed law varies from the original bill. That said that independence should be granted "when the people of the islands shall have shown themselves to be fitted therefor." The latest statement reads, "when it will be to the permanent interest of the islands." This modification, sanctioned by the administration at Washington and at Manila, is significant. Responsibility in executive posts has induced caution in formal pledges. Governor-General Harrison sees facts that he was unaware of when he was a congressman criticizing the Forbes administration at Manila.

BRAND WHITLOCK talked about Lincoln the night that the Lotus Club of New York city honored itself by dining the minister to Belgium. In his discerning comment on the Illinois commoner and most typical of American democrats, the humanist and man of letters contended that it was most fitting that the cent now coming from the mint should bear upon it the head of Lincoln modeled by Brenner, who not many years ago was an immigrant newly arrived in a land of liberty compared with his native country. Mr. Whitlock, in describing the course of this Lincoln cent as it passes current among rich and poor, high and low, illiterate and literate, coined this fine phrase, "the patina of democracy," as descriptive of the film of commonality and utility, which the eye of imagination may be trusted to see deposited on the coin. It is a phrase to be utilized.

THE new United States patent office rules that go into effect the first of the new year were first shaped by a joint commission of federal officials and jurists expert in patent law and lore. Their tentative work was then submitted to the best inventors and patent attorneys of the country for analysis, criticism and helpful recommendations. The outcome is a composite one, notable because, for the first time in the history of the office, its working rules have been shaped as it were from below, instead of from above. That is to say, the men who must obey have had something to say about what they shall obey.